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NEW YORK TABLET

A FAMILY JOURNAL.

VOL. II. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1858. NO 10.

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THE

CONFESSIONS OF AN APOSTATE;

OR,

LEAVES FROM A TROUBLED LIFE.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER X.

THERE was a faint impression on my mind as I ascended to my chamber on that Sunday night that there was something unusual in Eve's manner, at least towards myself. It was not increased coldness, or keener irony, or yet any shade of bitterness, and yet assuredly the change was not for the better in my regard. In my waking moments during the night I had thought of it, and thought of it until I was lost in conjecture, and at last, towards morning I fell into a sound, dreamless slumber on the conclusion that it was all imagination, and that it was only the Sunday cloud which hung heavier than usual on Eve's buoyant mind, which was sure to regain its lightness with the cheerful dawn of Monday. After a hasty toilet I descended to the garden, hoping yet somehow fearing to find Eve there. Hope or fear, there she was, in her broad-leafed straw-hat, and looking like a second Flora as she bent over her favorite flowers, watering-pot in hand. Yielding to the strong impulse which urged me on, I approached her. She must have been lost in thought, for she started at the sound of my voice, and I saw by the momentary glance she cast on me that the interruption was anything but agreeable. Anxious to know whether Eve was really changed, or, if so, what had caused the change, I made an attempt to enter into conversation, but her answers either came in monosyllables or came not at all, and, with a heavy heart, I was forced to give in to the conviction that Eve Samuels was no longer the same. Not a trace remained of all that girlish coquetry, that sprightly wit and drollery, which had so charmed my senses. Oh! how much I would have given at that moment for one of those sunny, flashing glances which used to illumine the darkest and deepest recesses of my heart. Even the mocking, scoffing tone which she very often assumed in talking to me, would have been now most welcome, but even that was not vouchsafed me. Hardly a word or look could I get from Eve, no matter what subject I started, and I was about to give it up in despair, when a desperate idea came into my head. Worse I could not be I saw plainly, so I said then what, at another time, I could not have got my tongue to utter.

"I suppose you're biting your nails now, Miss Samuels, that you let such a fine 'take' go off into your aunt's net!"

"Take!" she repeated, with a kindling eye, "what 'take' do you mean?"

"Why, the minister, to be sure!"

A scornful laugh, a bitter, scornful laugh escaped Eve, and she turned on me with the air of a wounded tigress: "Do you mean to say, Mr. Simon Kerr! that you can swallow such a story as that? I guess Greerson would be ill displeased with you if you believed it even for a moment. My aunt's net! Ruben Greerson in my aunt's net! ha! ha! ha!—no one living but a stupid Irishman would think of such a thing!"

I was nettled at the way in which she spoke of Irishmen in general: "As I told you before, Miss Samuels!" said I, "I am much beholden to you for your flattering opinion of 'Irishmen,' but Irish as *I* am, I didn't really swallow the story, as you say yourself. The mouthful was rather large for my throat, and wouldn't go down, do all I could."

"Indeed!—why, you astonish me, Mr. Kerr!—so you are not *quite* so dull as I took you to be—you are actually a shade or two in intelligence above the animal with the long ears so generally useful where you came from."

Every word of this taunting speech went like a dagger to my heart. A sudden faintness came over me and I was obliged to lean against a tree for support. The false spirit which had hitherto sustained me was entirely gone, and I felt utterly miserable.

"This from *you*!" I said in a broken voice; "this from *you*, Miss Eve! of all people!"

"And why not from *me*, pray?" and she turned on me quickly with a lowering brow, but seeing me leaning against the tree, doubtless as pale as a ghost, her countenance changed and she said in an altered tone: "why, what on earth is the matter with you, Mr. Kerr? you look like a corpse!"

"Oh! it was only a little weakness I took," said I with a forced smile, "if anything serious *did* ail me I shouldn't like to have you see me."

"And why not?"

"Why, because I believe you incapable of human pity—would to God that I had known it sooner!—many a year of misery it might have saved me!—but now—" I stopped, turned my eyes from her face, and sighed deeply. I heard my own sigh echoed near me, but surely the echo came not from the heartless, heedless, teasing creature before me. Alas! it did, and more, too, much more than I ever dared expect. When I thought the girl so utterly unworthy of real affection, she was most worthy, because she was true to her own high heart, and spoke with a candor, that in any other woman would have been set down as indecorous, perhaps imprudent.

"Look at me," said she, and her voice trembled; "look at me and say again that I am dead to human pity." I did look, and could hardly believe that the pale, agitated features, and the tear-dimmed eyes were those of the merry, laughing girl who had been for months long the sunshine of our dull domicile. So great was my amazement that I could not speak. Eve smiled faintly and went on:

"I do not ask what you mean—I know it—I feel it here—" and she laid her hand on her heart, "I will not pretend to misunderstand you—a short time—a very short time ago I might have been—pleased—to know what I now know for the first time—but now—" she unconsciously ended in the same way I had done, but I noticed it not—I noticed nothing but the insinuation conveyed in her words, and that infused new life into every vein, and made my heart bound with renewed hope. I sprang towards her, and attempted to take both her hands, but she quickly placed them behind her back, and warned me with a dark scowl not to make so free.

"Come no nearer," said she sharply, "there is a gulf between us which neither can pass—you are in the condition of Dives, and I in that of Lazarus."

"How is that, Miss Samuels?"

"I tell you there has arisen between us an insuperable obstacle."

"Obstacle!—an insuperable obstacle!—why, what can it be?"

"That I keep to myself for the present—for you, I think you know it already." I *think* you do—hush! anyhow, there's father—not a word more—but hasten down that alley!"

For some days after this my mind was in a constant whirl of troubled thought. The sudden change in Eve's manner, the emotion she had betrayed in the garden, were each a source of anxious speculation. The latter might have given me a gleam of hope, but the former instantly obscured it, and left me plunged in the deepest gloom. I tried and tried to penetrate the mystery, but the more I tried, it became only the more inscrutable. And what made the matter worse, that wicked Eve plainly enjoyed my distress, for, raising my eyes suddenly after a fit of painful musing, I often found her watching me with a singular mixture of fun and sympathy that set my heart in a flutter. To crown all, the old man appeared to have been bitten by his whimsical daughter, for he, too, was changed, and began to wax thoughtful on our hands, and, as I considered, a little fretful, which, to say the truth, had never been his fault heretofore.

Aunt Olive was just as usual, except that she began to entertain fears for my health which annoyed me not a little. Often, when I was doing my best to elude observation, and, perhaps, took refuge in a corner from the piercing eyes of Eve, Miss Olive would call out across the room: "I guess you're going to have dyspepsy, Mr. Kerr! You look the picture of it! You must take something for it before it goes any farther. You must, indeed!"

Eve's mocking laugh was sure to follow: "I guess you're about right, aunty!—poor Mr. Kerr had better take some medicine—suppose you tried catnep, eh? it's ever so good for the stomach, Mr. Kerr—it is, indeed!"

I could with difficulty repress my tears, but I managed to stammer out thanks for the well-meant, although officious kindness of Miss Olive.

One evening when I felt, and I suppose looked, more depressed than usual, the good lady withdrew quietly from the room, and speedily returned with a cup of—water gruel prepared, she said, by her own hand. Even Josiah's gravity was not proof against this, and he heartily joined in his sister's burst of merriment. I tried to decline the "gruel" with composure, assuring Miss Olive that there was nothing the matter with me, and that I never could take gruel. She still persisted in pressing it upon me, till at last I fairly lost my temper, and bolted from the room, leaving Miss Olive standing on the floor with the unlucky bowl in her hand. Shrieks of laughter followed me even to the privacy of my little room, mingled with the angry voice of Olive, and, to escape, if possible, the unwelcome sounds, I threw myself on my bed, just as I was, and buried my head in the coverlit. That was a luckless night to me, for it cost me the friendship of good Miss Olive, who ever after treated me with coldness and that starched civility which was her general manner. I observed, too, that she talked very often, unusually often, of "that dear man, Parson Greerson," pointing her remarks ever and anon with a glance of sovereign contempt at my unlucky self. Of course, I was much amused at the old lady's little affected airs, and, at another time, would have enjoyed them as capital fun. But I felt sick at heart, and could find no enjoyment in anything, save watching Eve's ever-changing features, and although there was little in her eyes or in her face to cheer my drooping spirits, I took a morbid pleasure in trying to read that fair, but treacherous *index*, thence to form my conclusions whether correct or not.

So disturbed was my mind that I would gladly have gone to confession had I still had the opportunity. But the priest was gone, and the hour of grace had passed away, as I then sadly felt.

Things could not go on in this way. The Deacon grew graver and more serious every day, and various hints escaped Josiah that "father wan't pleased any more with how I managed matters in the store. At last the old man spoke to me himself, and fairly told me that I wasn't what I used to be, and that customers began to complain of my negligence and inattention. "Now, once for all, Mr. Kerr!" said he, "that will not do," and he struck his stick on the floor, "that an't the way I made my business, and what is more, it an't the way that you got along after you first came."

Had I followed the dictates of my own judgment, or even of my own temper at the time, I would have warned the old man that I meant to leave very soon, but my heart failed me when I thought of Eve, and I felt that, to tear myself away from the house where she dwelt, would have been more than I could bear. Pride and prudence would alike have prompted me to leave a place so fatal to my happiness, but pride and prudence were silenced by the louder voice of passion, luring me on with false, deceitful hope. So I was fain to apologize to the Deacon, and in extenuation of my temporary negligence, meanly sheltered myself under Miss Olive's mistake. I muttered something about the indifferent state of my health, but, to my utter discomfiture, the grave old man only shook his head and smiled a serious smile.

"Simon!" said he, "I may as well tell you that I have had some thoughts of taking you in as a partner—what would you think of that?"

I, of course, expressed my obligations, and said I had no right to expect any such thing.

"Of course not, Simon, of course not, but I find you so useful, in regard to your knowledge of the business, and so good a salesman, moreover, that I certainly thought of giving you an interest—of course a small one, at first—in the business. I may do it yet, Simon!—if—if—you will only pay attention—and—why if there an't our Eve, a-walking in the garden with Parson Greerson. I wonder what he's got to say to her—I hope he an't a-making love to her after all—for all she's my daughter, she an't a fit wife for him. She an't!"

Away he stumped, leaving me still more agitated than before, yet quite willing to endorse the Deacon's opinion as regarded the matrimonial prospects of the pair before us. I had an intuitive feeling that my all of happiness was staked on the result of that conference, and my very temples throbbed with burning desire to know what I had to expect, or what to fear. I was strongly tempted to go into the garden, where I might possibly overhear something to enlighten me, but whilst I was hesitating, I saw the Deacon make up to Greerson, and Eve breaking away from both with a laugh whose ringing music reached me where I stood. I knew not what to think, but one thing was certain, viz.: that I dared not venture out just then.

We had an early tea that evening, as the Deacon and his son had to go some miles out of town on business, expecting to return by the light of the young harvest moon.

After tea, I heard Miss Olive asking her niece to go with her to pay a visit to a sick relation, whereupon I betook myself to the garden, almost rejoicing in the excess of my loneliness. I walked about for some time, thinking of the strange position in which I found myself, and wondering at the singular destiny which I fancied had brought me there, keeping my mind as far as possible from dwelling on its favorite object. All at once I remembered that I had received a letter from Ireland two days before, and had not as yet opened it, so entirely was I engrossed by the one thought. I had drawn it from my pocket and was in the act of breaking the seal when in passing the arbor I involuntarily looked in, and there, with her back towards me, sat the identical young lady whose appearance at Mass in John Gray's house had set my wits a-working ever since. I could hardly repress an exclamation of surprise, and my feet were as if riveted to the ground. The still unopened letter was again consigned to my pocket, and I stood with gaping eyes fixed on the graceful little figure which sat as motionless before me as though it were animated by no breath of life.

I know not how long I might have stood there, fearing to move, or to take my eyes off the mysterious figure, lest it should vanish from my sight like the *leprachaun* of Irish faery, but as it was I had not long to remain in such breathless suspense. The lady arose and turned towards me—the veil was thrown back, and the face of Eve Samuels was before me, looking somewhat as I had seen her for the last week, with the exception of an incipient smile which lurked about her mouth and eyes. Even this was encouragement for me and I made some steps towards her.

"Miss Samuels!" I exclaimed, "can I believe my eyes——"

"You can and may—how do you like my masquerade?"

I made no answer—I knew not well *what* to say, so I remained silent.

"You noticed a change in me," said Eve, "and I *felt* the change myself. I could not appear the same towards you after seeing what I had seen. You now understand the why and wherefore—at least I hope so. It is true I do not feel at ease about the means which I took to satisfy my doubts concerning you. I feel that I did wrong in bending my knee with Papists in their idolatrous rites, but I tell you plainly, I suspected you, partly from some hints let fall by my father, partly from other causes—now—" she stopped, colored violently, and was preparing to move away. Her emotion was too visible, and too flattering for me to let her go so easily.

"Now," said I, repeating her own word, "in what is *now* different from *then*?—you hated, you despised me before, what lower can I have fallen in your estimation—what is it to you, Eve Samuels! what religion I profess?"

I spoke bitterly, because I felt keenly, and Eve's trepidation increased with every word I uttered. "Hate!—despise!" she repeated, "who told you I hated or despised you, Simon Kerr? I am an American girl, and I never shrink from giving expression to my thoughts. I know *you* do not hate *me*," here she cast down her radiant eyes with the prettiest blush and the archest smile imaginable, "and just as little do *I* hate *you*—if I did, I would not not have gone in amongst the children of Belial to watch over you."

"Watch over me!—how?"

"Why, because I am determined to save you—I will do it, come what may. You shall come forth from the abomination of desolation which abides in the Romish Church or—or——"

"Or what?"

"Or either you or I must leave this house."

"But—but—" I hesitated and colored to the temples at the base suggestion which passion urged upon me, but—suppose I—I—did as you desire (for my life I could not give a name to the foul thing which I then first saw as a possibility)—what good would it do me? Eve Samuels and I would be still as far apart as wealth and poverty could make us."

"You are mistaken, Simon!" she said in a soft, yet earnest tone, and she moved a step nearer to me. How my heart throbbed at the sound of my own name pronounced by her for the first time. "You are mistaken, Simon!—I have reason to know that if you were a Protestant, you might have Deacon Samuels' daughter as well as a share of his business. I know not what you may think of me for speaking so, but I don't care—I tell the truth."

I hardly remember how I felt at that moment, or what I did, but I remember all too well that the flood of joy which rushed in upon my soul carried away all the barriers which faith or conscience would have opposed, and I said, almost without knowing what I *did* say:

"I will be whatever you wish, Eve Samuels! be mine, and make me what you please!"

(To be continued.)

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ENGLISH READING.

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FRENCH READING.

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2*d Division.*—1st Premium, Master Henry Morris; 2d, John Reemer; 3d, James McLoughlin.

ALGEBRA.

1*st Division.*—1st Premium, Master John Evans; 2d, John Mortimore; 3d, John Martin.

2*d Division.*—1st Premium, Master Farrall; 2d, John Reemer, 3d, John Cunningham.

MENSURATION.

1st Premium, Master John Evans; 2d, Joseph Kelly; 3d, John Martin.

BOOK-KEEPING.

1st Premium, Master John Evans; 2d, Joseph Kelly; 3d, Patk. McCabe, 4th, John Fitzgerald.

MEMORY LESSONS.

1st Premium, Master John Evans; 2d, Joseph Kelly; 3d, Patrick McCabe; 4th, Richard Laracy; 5th, John Powers.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, FIRST CLASS.

GOOD CONDUCT.

1st Premium, Master Anthony Griffin; 2d, John McGuiness; 3d, Francis Siggerson.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

1st Premium, Master John Roche; 2d, Thos. McCoy; 3d Thomas Cullen.

MEMORY LESSONS.

1st Premium, Master Francis Siggerson; 2d, Francis McEvoy; 3d, Patrick Kinnally.

BOOK-KEEPING.

1st Premium, Master John Carroll; 2d, John Clancy; 3d, Patrick Kinnally.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1st Premium, Master John Clancy; 2d, Jas. Griffin; 3d, James Moran.

WRITING.

1st Premium, Master John Carroll; 2d, John Clancy; 3d, Patrick Kinnally.

ALGEBRA.

1*st Division.*—1st Premium, Master William Devlin; 2d, John Clancy; 3d, Edward Rogers.

2*d Division.*—1st Premium, Master Anthony Griffin; 2d, John Fitzpatrick; 3d, John McGuiness.

MENSURATION.

1st Premium, Master John Clancy; 2d, Edward Rogers; 3d, Bernard Gafney.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1st Premium, Master Wm. Devlin; 2d, John Carrol; 3d, Francis Siggerson.

ARITHMETIC.

1*st Division.*—1st Piemium, Master John Clancy; 2d, Edward Rogers; 3d, Wm. Devlin.

2*d Division.*—1st Premium, Master John Murphy; 2d, Jas. Murphy; 3d, Peter Galvin.

3*d Division.*—1st Premium, Master John Parker; 2d, John Brine.

APPLICATION.

1st Premium, Master James McLoughlin; 2d, Alexander Colfer; 3d, James Duggan.

DECLAMATION.

1st Premium, Master Edward Rogers; 2d, John Clancy; 3d, Joseph H. Lee.

VOCAL MUSIC.

1st Premium, Master John Brine; 2d, James Griffin.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S SCHOOL, 1st CLASS.

GOOD CONDUCT.

1st Premium, Master Peter Murray; 2d, Jas. Casey; 3d, Richard Dawdall; 4th, John Fitzsimons.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

1st Premium, Master William Nicholson; 2d, John Ray; 3d, Charles Brady.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1st Premium, Master William Nicholson; 2d, John Sammon; 3d, Peter Murray.

ARITHMETIC.

1*st Division*—1st Premium, Master Peter Murray; 2d, James Martin.

2*d Division*—1st Premium, Master Robert Bennett; 2d, Cornelius Bradley.

3*d Division*.—1st Premium, Master James O'Hara; 2d, Edward Distill.

ALGEBRA.

1st Premium, Master Peter Murray; 2d, James Martin; 3d, John Sammon.

MENSURATION.

1st Premium, Master Peter Murray; 2d, Jas. Martin; 3d, John Sammon.

PENMANSHIP.

1st Premium, Master Patrick McKenna; 2d, Terence O'Brien; 3d, Patrick Reily; 4th, Patrick McDonall.

MEMORY LESSONS.

1st Premium, Master Dominick Nevine; 2d, James Casey; 3d, John Fagan; 4th, Patrick McDavit.

ATTENDANCE.

1st Premium, Master Thomas Philbin; 2d, John O'Hara; 3d, John Saxton; 4th, Daniel Sheehan.

APPLICATION.

1st Premium, Master William Grace; 2d, Patrick O'Conners; 3d, Richard Dowdall.

DAILY EXERCISES.

1st Premium, Master Michael McCartin; 2d, Peter Murray; 3d, James Casey.

DECLAMATION.

1st Premium, Master Daniel Sheehan; 2d, James O'Hara; 3d, Cornelius McNally.

SINGING.

1st Premium, Master James O'Hara; 2, Dan. Sheehan; 3, John O'Hara.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, FIRST CLASS.

GOOD CONDUCT.

1*st Division*—1st Premium, Master Robert Little; 2d, George J. Reilly; 3d, Francis Hiuedenis.

2*d Division*.—1st Premium, Master Hugh Dury; 2d, Robert McIntyre; 3d, Robert Curtis; 4th, Charles Legge.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

1*st Division*.—1st Premium, Master Charles V. Lamb; 2d, Andrew Connelly; 3d, Robert McIntyre.

2*d Division*—1st Premium, Master William Donnahoe; 2d, Thomas McLaughlin; 3d, John Mulhearn.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1st Premium, Master Charles V. Lamb; 2d, William Shanley; 3d, Hugh Hopkins.

GEOGRAPHY.

1st Premium, Master Hugh Hopkins; 2d, Michael Murphy; 3d, John Cunningham.

RECITATION.

1st Premium, Master Michael Murphy; 2d, Charles Legge; 3d, Peter Carroll.

ARITHMETIC.

1*st Division*.—1st Premium, Master Hugh Hopkins; 2d, William Shanley; 3d, Francis Hiuedenis.

2*d Division*.—1st Premium, Master John Miles; 2d, Mathew McPharlon; 3d, John Develin.

3*d Division*.—1st Premium, Master Thomas Barber; 2d, James Mahony; 3d, John Cummings; 4th, Theodore Kelly.

ALGEBRA.

1*st Division*.—1st Premium, Master Hugh Hopkins; 2d, William Shanley; 3d, Charles V. Lamb.

2*d Division*.—1st Premium, Master John Cunningham; 2d, George J. Reilly; 3d, Michael Healy.

MENSURATION.

1st Premium, Master Hugh Hopkins; 2d, William Shanley; 3d, Robert Little.

PENMANSHIP.

1st Premium, Master Charles V. Lamb; 2d, George J. Reilly; 3d, Andrew Connelly; 4th, Joseph O'Neil.

BOOK-KEEPING.

1st Premium, Master Charles V. Lamb; 2d, Andrew Connelly; 3d, William Shanley.

ATTENDANCE.

1st Premium, Master William Shanley; 2d, William Guinan; 3d, Thomas Nugent.

DECLAMATION.

1st Premium, Master Patrick H. O'Hara; 2d, Patrick J. Dunne.

ST. JAMES' SCHOOL, FIRST CLASS.

GOOD CONDUCT.

1*st Division*.—1st, Premium, Master James McQuade; 2d, Patrick O'Neill; 3d, James Sullivan.

2*d Division*.—1st Premium, Master William Sullivan; 2d, Daniel O'Brien; 3d, John Rice.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

1*st Division*.—1st Premium, Master John McMahon; 2d, John McCormick; 3d, Patk. Daly.

2*d Division*.—1st Premium, Master John Rice; 2d, John Dolan; 3d, Edward Duff.

ASTRONOMY AND GLOBES.

1st Premium, Master James Sullivan; 2d, Robert McGrath; 3d, Henry Hughes.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, MECHANICS.

1st Premium, Master Robert McGrath; 2d, James O'Neil; 3d, Stephen Healy.

ALGEBRA.

1st Premium, Master Henry Hughes; 2d, John McMahon; 3d, Patrick O'Neil.

ARITHMETIC.

1*st Division*.—1st Premium, Master Robert McGrath; 2d, John Hughes; 3d, James Casy.

2*d Division*.—1st Premium, Master James Lacy, 2d, Stephen Healy; 3d, Andrew White.

GRAMMAR.

1*st Division*.—1st Premium, Master Henry Hughes; 2d, Patrick Daly; 3d, James McQuade.

2*d Division*.—1st Premium, Master William Crain; 2d, Michael Crow; 3d, John McCoole.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1st Premium, Master Robert McGrath; 2d, John Fitzpatrick.

GEOGRAPHY.

1st Premium, Master Daniel O'Brien; 2d, Simon Buckly.

PENMANSHIP.

1st Premium, Master John Hughes; 2d, James Sullivan; 3d, William F. Murphy.

BOOK-KEEPING.

1st Premium, Master James McQuade; 2d, Patrick O'Neil.

DECLAMATION.

1st Premium, Master James Sullivan; 2d, John Carroll.

HISTORY.

1st Premium, Master Micheal Crow; 2d, Daniel Corkery; 3d, James Lynch.

TRANSFIGURATION SCHOOL, FIRST CLASS.

GOOD CONDUCT.

1st Premium, Master Patrick Kennedy; 2d, George Pullen; 3d, Patrick McIntyre.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

1st Premium, Master Patrick Kennedy; 2d, James Walsh; 3d, James Murphy.

ARITHMETIC.

1*st Division*.—1st Premium, Master Patrick Kennedy; 2d, Geo. Pullen; 3d, Danl. Murphy.

2*d Division*.—1st Premium, Master Timothy O'Conner; 2d, James Rooney.

MENSURATION.

1st Premium, Master Patrick Kennedy; 2d, George Pullen.

PENMANSHIP.

1st Premium, Master John McLaughlin; 2d, John Devery; 3d, James Gilligan.

ALGEBRA.

1st Premium, Master Patrick Kennedy.

GEOGRAPHY.

1st Premium, Master George Pullen; 2d, John Hartnett.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1st Premium, Master Patrick Kenedy; 2d, James Murphy; 3d, John Hactnell.

MEMORY LESSONS.

1st Premium, Master Michael Murphy; 2d, John McLoughlin; 3d, Patrick Kenedy.

ATTENDANCE.

1st Premium, Master James Murphy; 2d, Michael Murphy.

APPLICATION.

1st Premium, Master Patrick McIntyre; 2d, John Deverge; 3d, John Harragan.

In addition to the above there were one thousand five hundred (1,500) volumes distributed to the pupils of the inferior classes, on the following day, at their respective school rooms.

THE SCHOOL OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BROOKLYN—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The seventh annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the School of the Christian Brothers of the St. James' Roman Catholic Church took place on the evening of Thursday, 22d July, at the Athenæum. The large hall was filled to its utmost capacity by the relatives and friends of the pupils, who evinced a deep interest in the proceedings. There was no regular programme of exercises, but several pieces of music, vocal and instrumental, were performed by the pupils, assisted by Mr. Charles Eberts, instrumental teacher to the school, on the piano. Both the singing and the instrumentation showed that this branch of education was cultivated to a high degree of perfection in the school. Four recitations and dialogues were given with marked ability by the boys, who were encored by the warm enthusiasm of the audience.

The distribution of prizes then began. Each scholar entitled to a prize received a book of corresponding value to his merits. The books were handed to the boys as they came up in order, by Rev. Mr. Gleason. Between each class a piece of instrumental music was performed.

At the conclusion of the distribution the scholar's band struck up "St. Patrick's Day," which had such an electrical effect upon the audience that the musicians had to pause until order was obtained.

The Rev. Mr. Walsh then delivered an address to the pupils and audience.

This was an occasion of great delight, he said, to the pupils, coming but once a year, and he congratulated those who had been successful in obtaining prizes, which would be mementoes of their good behavior and industry. To those who had not been successful, he would say let it be a stimulus to your efforts next year, that you may carry off the prizes your brothers have taken now. The nature of Catholic education, he said, was not sectarian. It teaches him to improve his intellect, and to make that intellect useful to those whom he may come in contact with. It teaches him to educate his heart that it may beat in love and friendship to all men; at the same time it gives him an external polish, as it improves his head and heart, he will offend no one. He congratulated the teachers, the scholars, and their parents, at the progress the pupils had made in this school.

He was glad to see so many females present, for on the mothers devolved much of the education and training of youth, and the interest and sympathy shown by their presence was cheering to those engaged in this cause.

He wished to say one word to those who differed from them in religious belief, among whom it is a common saying that the Catholic Church was not a founder of education. In refutation of this, he read a passage from a letter from the head of their church, Pope Pius the Ninth, to the Bishops and Pastors of their church, in which he strictly enjoins them that it is incumbent on them to labor to advance the education of children of both sexes. He went on at length to show that the Catholic Church has ever fostered learning and promoted education, and founded schools of art; and through the Dark Ages, and under persecutions and oppression, they have ever upheld the cause of education. The Catholic Church has borne the torch of knowledge in her hand, in her missionary cause. The Christian Brothers had nobly devoted themselves to this task, with the consciousness that they have devoted themselves to God; and they had hopes in these children that they would bear the standard of their religion and fulfil its tenets in this land of their adoption. They had received an elementary education here, which must not be like the fruit that grows on the plains of Sodom and Gomorrah, fair to look at, but rotten at the core. There was no true education except that based on religion.

Education means from its derivation, leading forth; a leading forth from man here to God hereafter. In conclusion, he said, it rested with those children to prove the truth of their education and their religion. Let them so conduct themselves that they may never disgrace the school of Christian Brothers. Let them be rigidly honest in their dealings; love God, and respect and love their fellows: if they do this they would fulfil the ends of their education. There was nothing in their religion repulsive to advancement, or to make men unhappy, there was nothing in it that forbid them to act as men towards all men, whether Christians, Jews or Pagans. The principle to guide them was to do unto all men as they would be done by.

At the conclusion of his remarks the reverend gentleman was warmly applauded.

This school now numbers nearly 500 pupils, all boys, under the tutelage of the Christian Brothers, six in number, who have devoted themselves exclusively to the task of educating the children in the tenets of their faith. The school-house is situated in Jay street, adjoining St. James' Church.

DEATH IN THE BATH.

The public journals chronicle the death of a woman at the Red Sweet Springs in Virginia, on the third of July, while in the act of bathing. In these days of hot weather and sunstroke people are prone to imagine the bath a safe as well as agreeable resort. But it is a luxury that must be enjoyed with caution. Due regard must be paid to the state of the system, the time of the day, and the probabilities of subsequent exposure.

The skin secretes an oil for the purpose of lubrication and protection from the vicissitudes of the weather, which washing removes, leaving the dermis exposed till it can have time to renew the secretion and pour it out upon the surface. The ardent heat of the sun at such times will inflame the skin, sometimes disorganizing its texture and destroying it entirely, but more often producing a disagreeable sense of feverishness. Aware of this liability, the Orientals and South Sea Islanders always anoint themselves after bathing, and thus avert ill consequences. A bath taken at night or in the early morning probably is less liable to this inconvenience.

Long continuance in the water reduces the tone of the system, enfeebles the organs, and palsies the action of the heart. Instances are on record of children that have died when no evidence of disease was proved but the degenerated vitality occasioned in this way.

A bath taken soon after a meal, particularly after a hearty dinner, is in the highest degree dangerous. Then the blood is directed to the stomach, and the nervous energy is there concentrated to dispose of the ingested food. The brain is unwilling to be tasked, because it is not receiving its allowance of blood, and its vigor is called elsewhere; the muscles demand a season of rest, that they may not distract the stomach from its duty, and the extremities are often cold during the digestive process, because they are deprived of a portion of their blood. The heart alone insists on the continuance of its ordinary activity.

The bath, taken under whatever form, produces a shock upon the whole nervous system. The effect of this, where there is insufficient reacting power, is to impair directly and instantaneously the contractile power of the muscles, and of the heart in particular, which is itself but a muscle; and if the shock is sufficiently severe, syncope and death at once supervene. It is well known that a blow struck upon the stomach shortly after a full meal often results fatally. The shock of a bath is as a blow, not upon the epigastrium simply but upon the whole surface, and the tendency is to paralyze the muscular system, and produce death at once. The cold bath, it will be seen, is most likely to produce this consequence.

While, therefore, people resort to the bath for relief from the oppressive heat of the weather, they should be mindful that there are proper and improper times for the indulgence, to which they will do well if they take diligent heed, if they would not be surprised by palsy or death.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Alderman Watson, of Limerick, has received from the Earl of Clare, the liberal subscription of £25 for the Sarsfield monument about being erected in that city.

ADDRESS FROM THE CATHOLICS OF GUELPH TO JAMES G. MOYLAN, ESQ.

GUELPH, C. W., July 16th, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

SIR:—I have been deputed by a number of the Catholics of Guelph to solicit space in your valuable journal for the address presented to James G. Moylan, Esq., together with the resolutions of the St. Patrick's Society.

It may seem of little moment to some of your readers, but there are many in New York who are endeared to Mr. Moylan by ties of friendship, and all with whom he associated during his time there, who cannot but entertain for him feelings similar to the people of Guelph. All those and many others will gladly hail his call to an enterprise which is not only calculated to render service to Canada, but to the Catholic community at large.

MICHAEL DOYLE.

ADDRESS.

SIR:—Your numerous friends in Guelph and its vicinity contemplate with unfeigned regret your near departure from amongst them. Before leaving us and entering on the sphere of your new labors, we feel ourselves called upon to express our high sense of admiration of your character, both in the position you filled with such credit to yourself and satisfaction to your numerous friends of the community, as well as for your many unobtrusive social virtues. We trust, Sir, that the fruits of your untiring exertions during the two years you spent with us will long remain a living monument of your usefulness, which has been circumscribed by no limits, but was extended as far as your genuine disinterestedness and Christian zeal could reach.

The manly independence displayed in the discharge of the onerous duties that devolved on you, the calm, and unassuming manner with which you upheld that respectability of character uniformly maintained since your advent among us, your engaging simplicity of manners, together with the many other traits, which could be appreciated only by those who enjoyed the pleasure of an intimate relationship with you; all those qualities—so rarely combined—have endeared you to us, and will cause us to feel a void in our midst which time alone can supply.

We are, in part, reconciled to the loss sustained by the Catholic community of Guelph, in knowing that you are about to enter on a career in which your talents will be employed for the benefit of our co-religionists throughout Canada, and that we will participate in the good to be accomplished by your labors. We are firmly impressed with the belief that the same integrity and high moral principle which have won our respect and admiration, during your sojourn in Guelph, will, in the position you are about to assume, act as a talisman to shield you from the dangers that will surely beset you in the political world.

We are confident that you will discharge your new and responsible duties with your characteristic ability. We cannot avoid congratulating our brethren of Western Canada upon the judicious selection made by our spirited friends in Toronto of one so well qualified to meet the requirements of the present crisis.

Finally, Sir, we wish you, with all our hearts, success, and promise you our warmest support.

(Signed,)

James O'Neill, John M'Quillan, James Hazelton, Denis Coffee, Thomas A. Heffernan, Charles Ryan, J. Allan, Timothy O'Connor, sen, James Mays, Michael Cox, J. P., Timothy Quinlan, James Trainor, Patrick Ryan, Michael B. Brennan, A. Gagnieur, Timothy O'Connor, jr., John Carroll, James Noonan, M. Doyle, and one hundred and fifty-three others.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your very kind and much too flattering address with deep emotion. It is always most grateful to the heart to find its best friends nearest home, and in moving from Guelph to Toronto, it is, indeed, most consoling to me to know that I have so many cordial friends and well-wishers in the place of my former residence.

You allude, Gentlemen, to the new sphere of labor to which I have been called. It is, indeed, one that inspires me with deepfelt anxiety; but I have, at the same time, every confidence that, guided by pure motives, and aiming only at honest ends, even the most humble talents may render some service, and deserve some approbation.

In leaving this neighborhood, Gentlemen, allow me to return to one and all of you my most grateful thanks for the very many acts of personal kindness shown to me, during my residence among you, and to assure you that, in after life, the pleasing recollection of my sojourn in Guelph will be often recalled in connection with the many kind friends I had the happiness of securing.

At the regular monthly meeeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Guelph, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, on the occasion of J. G. Moylan, Esq., tendering his resignation as member of the Society:

Moved by Mr. Doyle, seconded by Mr. Mays, and—

Resolved, That the members of this Society receive with feelings of regret the resignation of their highly-esteemed friend and fellow-member, Jas. G. Moylan, Esq., the loss of whose valuable services will be deeply felt by this Society, as well as by the community at large.

This Society, therefore, take great pleasure in recording their gratitude to him for his efforts to promote that friendly fellowship and good feeling so essential to their prosperity, and earnestly wish that the principles he has inculcated, both by precept and example, may be long remembered.

Moved by Mr. Ryan, seconded by D. Coffee—

That this Society having, in common with the great majority of the Catholics of Western Canada long felt the want of a thoroughly *independent* Catholic journal to fairly and candidly represent our views and interests in this Province; and, learning that Mr. Moylan has undertaken the editorship of a new journal to meet this *desideratum*, we hereby declare our full and entire confidence in him, on assuming a post for which his talents and integrity so eminently qualify him.

Carried.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

The gentlemen selected by the government to fill the important office of commissioners to inquire into our municipal affairs are James Major, Esq., Q.C., Assistant-Barrister, county Monaghan; and Mr. Copinger. The government, by the selection of these gentlemen, have manifested their anxiety to have such a settlement made as may give satisfaction to all parties. Mr. Major is a Protestant gentleman, and Mr. Copinger is a Roman Catholic. They are both distinguished in their profession.—*News-Letter.*

A young man, named Joseph Johnson, resident in Sandy row, whilst in a disorderly and drunken state, jumped off the bridge on the Ormeau Road, into the Lagan. A young man, named Patrick Kane, who observed the rash act, resolutely jumped after the insane fellow, and succeeded in rescuing him from drowning.

Armagh.

The following are the only cases in costody for trial ot the assizes: Elizabeth Magrath, for the murder of Mary Baird, *alias* Magrath, her child. William Grey and Thomas Barre—having on the night of 28th of March, 1858, burglariously entered the dwelling house of Colonel Maxwell Close, and did steal therefrom seals, medals, and divers other articles. Wm. Simonds and Thomas Dougan—having on the night of the 5th, or morning of 6th April, 1858, broken into the shop of James Louden, and stolen therefrom a sum of money, some tobacco, and a small box. James Lenny—having on the 12th June, 1858, assaulted Eliza Wright. James M'Eleavy—having on the 28th June, 1858, stolen a roll of tobacco, the property of James Nugent.

The extensive office houses attached to the premises of T. A. Shillington, Esq., J.P., Tavennagh House, Portadown, were observed to be on fire, and although everything was done to extinguish the flames by those around, yet in a short time all hope was given up of saving the houses in which the fire first broke out. A quantity of newly-saved hay had lately been put into a loft in one of the houses, and it is said the fire originated there, and that it was caused by the hay heating, as it had not been thoroughly dried. The value of the property destroyed is about £500, and the premises were not insured.

At the Armagh assizes six men, for shouting "to hell with the Pope," and for a common assault on James M'Gloan, were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Carlow.

A farmer residing at Battleford, about a mile from Castledermot, while sinking a sewer in a field, discovered a number of gold ornaments, which were purchased by Mr. O'Neill, watchmaker, of Carlow. Mr. Clibborn, of the Royal Irish Academy, pronounced them to be "bracelets" of African origin, and may date so far back as the Crusades. Those ornaments are known by the Roman appellation of Torques or Torquis, derived, according to Dr. Petrie, from the Celtic word Torc, a twisted collar, and were common to all Celtic nations—for the Torques found in France and Wales are similar to those found in this country, while not one has been discovered in the ruins of Roman cities. Those bracelets were generally worn by warriors, and they were not only of gold, but of silver and brass. From the name of the spot, where those antique ornaments were discovered, viz., Battleford, we infer that an engagement took place, and that these gold bracelets were part of the spoil collected by the victors. Since the discovery, visitors have flocked to the vicinity of Battleford, and some who dreamt of the presence of gold in the neighborhood have been exploring in vain, and retired sadly disappointed in not realizing the riches held out to them in the glowing visions of the discovery of an El Dorado. —*Sentinel.*

Cork.

Before the train from Killarney to Mallow passed, a number of stones—some very large ones—were placed on the rails of the railway at Ballydaly, within four miles of Millstreet. The engine driver, perceiving the obstruction (but not until some of them were passed, and one of the bolts broken), signalled to the milesman, who instantly repaired to the spot, and arrested one Luke Philpott, against whom informations were sworn on the 10th July before M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq., D. L. A few who witnessed the transaction, but gave no intimation of the circumstance, were, by the exertions of Head Constable John Sherin, of the Millstreet station, traced out, and such evidence adduced as leaves no doubt of the guilt of the person in custody. The exertions of Head Constable Sherin, who so successfuly succeeded in procuring evidence which has made the perpetrator of such an atrocious outrage amenable to justice, are worthy of all praise.—*Examiner.*

Two cases of very great importance to those engaged in the grocery trade, were tried before the magistrates, at the police office. Mr. John Moriarty, of Shandon street, and Mr. Michael Dunne, of Clarence street, were both fined in the sum of £100, which was afterwards reduced to £25, for having sold a "mixture of chicory and coffee," as pure coffee.—*Reporter.*

The Cork regatta (Passage and Monkstown) comes off on the 10th of August. There are several prizes to be competed for, and amongst them one for £50, for first class gigs, to be pulled and steered by young gentlemen. We understand the Dublin clubs intend to enter for this and others. They are accordingly preparing for the "tug of war."—*Nation.*

Donegal.

The Grand Jury at the Donegal assizes awarded the sum of £335 9s. to William Hunter of Gweedore, late of Northumberland, as compensation for 207 sheep which he alleged he had lost. The Grand Jury was composed of the landlords of the county, and amongst them figured Lord George Hill and Mr. Wybrants Olphert. The remains of only fourteen sheep could be found—there is no evidence to show what may have happened the remainder—and is it not monstrous that the unfortunate people of the district should be compelled to pay an immense sum of money to Mr. Hunter under these remarkable circumstances? Certainly if presentments are made in this reckless manner, Mr. Hunter's neighborhood will soon become a dangerous one to the poor people, and Mr. Hunter will have found out the best sheep market in Ireland.—*Nation.*

Dublin.

Monday morning, July 12, it was discovered by the caretakers in charge of the large enclosed space at Stephen's-green, that some persons, more remarkable for Orange predilections than for brains, had scaled the railings during tke night, and decorated the equestrian statue of George II., in the centre of the Green, with an Orange sash and Orange lilies, and had fastened an Orange flag on a pole, and secured it to one of the arms of the figure. No time was lost by the persons in charge of the grounds in getting down the insulting party emblem, and the conceivers of this stupid practical joke were destined to be disappointed, as not more than a dozen persons had an opportunity of seeing their night's work, which must have cost them no small trouble, besides the loss of their rest.—*Telegraph.*

The Howth regatta has been fixed for the 16th and 17th August, and in addition to the usual attractions, the committee, taking advantage of the central position of Ireland's Eye in the ordinary course of the sailing yachts, and in order to afford the public a commanding and continuous view of the races, have made arrangements for the erection of a temporary jetty at the island, and for steam conveyance from Howth to it at a trifling charge.

The clever performance of Gallagher, the ventriloquist and transformer, continues to attract numerous audiences at the Mechanics' Institute, whose hearty laughter and repeated applause testify in the most satisfactory manner the success of his efforts.—*Freeman.*

A circumstance of a most painful character occured on the North Wall, in the vicinity of the Custom-house, by which a fine little boy named Patrick Byrne was killed, and two others narrowly escaped from drowning.

The Dundalk *Democrat* says the rejection of Alderman Wilson as candidate for the mayorality of '59, is the only spirited act performed by the corporation since the days of Daniel O'Connell.

At the Catholic University, the following gentlemen have taken their degree of B. A.: Mr. J. L. Molloy and Mr. Augustus Keane, of St. Patrick's, and Mr. Augustus Bethell and Mr. Charles De La Pasture, of St. Mary's.

It is with sincere pleasure we announce the circumstance of a pension of £100 per annum, having just been granted by the Crown to the widow of the late John Hogan.

Galway.

A fire broke out in the lane known as Mrs. Young's lane, off Upper Dominick street, in Galway, which at one time seemed likely to be attended with most destructive consequences to all the property in the neighborhood. The street, or lane, which was very narrow, consisted entirely of thatched houses, nine of which were totally burned, leaving nothing standing but the charred walls. How the fire originated it is impossible to say. When the alarm was given, the town engine was promptly got out and brought to the spot, where it was effectually worked. It was soon evident that nothing could save the little block of houses in the lane—the thatch being as dry as flax and everything within them of a readily combustible nature, besides which, there was on the loft of each of the houses a quantity of turf, in some instances a boat load, which, of course, helped to swell the conflagration. A large body of the constabulary were in attendance very soon after the fire broke out, and rendered most efficient aid in working the engine and saving what could be saved of the poor people's furniture; but in the confusion and crushing the greater portion of their effects were either consumed or smashed and rendered useless.—*Vindicator.*

There is some probability that Mr. Lever will be invited to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the city of Galway in parliament. It is conceived by many of the electors that Mr. Lever's determination to do his utmost to develope the mercantile resources of the West of Ireland points him out as a fit person to represent their interests in the House of Commons.—*Manchester Examiner.* The Galway *Mercury* has the following on the same subject: "For the last week vague rumors of Mr. Lever being a candidate for the vacant seat for Galway have been in circulation. Not until this day could we learn the truth of this report. Mr. Lever will start if called on by the electors."

Mr. Lever has determined to put his best boat on the Galway station this time, and has substituted for the American Empire—which is a first class ship—the Prince Albert, which has already proved herself equal to any steamer on the British waters in point of speed, as she admittedly is in every other respect. The Prince Albert is reputedly a match for the Persia, and will be able to perform her voyage hour for hour and knot for knot with any steamer afloat.

The captain of a lobster smack, at present on the coast of Killybegs, handed over to the coast guard authorities of that port 6 barrels of spirits of turpentine, containing between 160 and 180 gallons, which he picked up between Galway and Killybegs, while at sea, and which were evidently part of a cargo of some wrecked vessel. He also stated he saw many more barrels, some of which were burned to the water's edge. There is no report of any vessel being lost on those shores lately.

Kerry.

Having made it our business to go over during the week a large portion of the Tralee and Killarney Railway, now in progress of formation, in company with some scientific gentlemen competent to form a correct judgment as to the period when it may be completed, we do not hesitate to say that, if the conducting engineer be furnished in due course with permanent material, and the stations be put out of hands without any unnecessary delay, we may calculate on having a railway into Tralee on Patrick's Day. There have been four hundred men at work for the last ten days or more at Currens; forty men were placed on every cutting between Farrenmore and Tralee. Sir Edward M'Donnel and his brother directors made arrangements last night for going over the line to-day, and we auger the best results from their visit.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

Kilkenny.

For the last few days our city, says the Kilkenny *Journal*, has been honored by the presence of the distinguished exile and patriot, Smith O'Brien. On Friday evening he arrived in Kilkenny on a visit to Dr. Kane, and remained amongst us till Monday, visiting in the meantime all the institutions, such as the Workhouse, the Lunatic Asylum and the County Prison—also the old and new Cathedrals, and all the old historic ruins with which Kilkenny abounds. He felt a particular interest in the old Parliament house of the "confederates," and the time-honored ruins of "Wolfe's Arch." He also visited Jerpoint Abbey and Woodstock, and took his departure for Waterford *via* Ross, with the intention of making a tour of the South, and seeing the principal points of interest in southern scenery.

The business of the approaching assizes, for the county, does not promise to be very heavy, so far as criminal cases are concerned, although the charge against Edmund Dwyer for the murder of Edmund Joseph Greene, near Callan, has to be again tried on this occasion, the jury at last assizes having disagreed on the question of the sanity of the prisoner.

One hundred and three pounds have been collected in Kilkenny towards the O'Connell fund, and Limerick has contributed £352 11s.

King's County.

The business of the approaching King's Co. assizes will be very small, both in the civil and criminal courts. For the latter there is only one prisoner in costody for trial, a boy named Mears, charged with the homicide of another lad, whose death was caused by a rash blow on the head by a hurley, inflicted, it is alleged, by the prisoner, under circumstances of great provocation.

Mayo.

The appearance of the crops throughout the country—gives promise of a most abundant harvest. The wheat crop looks remarkably healthy. There is scarcely any symptom of the mildew, which is generally so injurious to wheat in this part of the country. Oats looks well in general, but in light lands and exposed situations the parching winds and absence of moisture have shrivelled up portions of the crop; an average crop may be expected. Barley looks well. The potato flourishes most vigorously, and, with the Divine permission, promises to be a most abundant and excellent crop. With regard to the blight, we have heard rumors of its appearance, but on examination we are happy to announce that they have turned out to be ill-founded. Green crops have suffered severely by the ravages of the "green fly."—*Constitution.*

A public meeting will be held in the grand jury room of the County Courthouse, in order that the gentlemen of the county may have a full opportunity of discussing the present projects of railway extension to and through Mayo, at which meeting we are aware the Earl of Lucan has determined on being present. The Marquis of Sligo has likewise signified his intention of being present at the meeting.—*Ibid.*

Tipperary.

The visit to Clonmel on Wednesday, the 7th July, of Rarey's Irish rival, O'Sullivan, was looked forward to with some interest. A lecture was given in one of Mr. Bianconi's stables, Nelson street, and a horse—a three year old unbroken filly by No Mistake, and the property of Henry Moore, Esq.—was rendered quite manageable after about half an hour's treatment. The filly had never been handled, and all present who observed the result of O'Sullivan's operations declared them very successful. The saddle was placed on the horse, and the "whisperer" having mounted it received the applause of the gentry present, who were admitted on payment of a guinea, and signing a bond not to divulge the secret.

James John Shee, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Mary Carey, a child about fourteen years of age. The child was playing on the street, and at a late hour returned home and sat at the fireside, where her mother found her in a short time afterwards dying. In a few minutes she ceased to exist. Dr. Scully made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and stated that the cause of death was disease of the heart.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

Landlordism is still running rampant in Tipperary. Accounts reach us daily of new evictions and additional ejectments. The long lists which the Quarter Sessions record of Nenagh and Thurles have recently furnished are in process of completion, and the fiat of the law, such as it is, is in progress of execution. Yet the peasantry must not breathe of these cruelties, and the press is silenced by the strong arm of the law. Fifteen families have been compelled to leave what they hoped would be the refuge and shelter of their old age, and the support of themselves and their families. The number of victims never diminishes save when the cold arm of death terminates their lives and their miseries. We see no hope of having these evils corrected. The law renders it easy to eject and banish from the country those who should be enabled to live in comfort on the produce of its soil, but there is no law that can recall them when they have once been driven from the shores of their native land by the unrelenting tyranny of its landlords.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

A Roscrea correspondent says: "In consequence of a report having gone the rounds that the misguided Williamites of this town intended manifesting their bigotry on the 12th, the greatest possible excitement prevailed; all of Sunday night was anxiety and confusion, the streets being crowded with the Tipperary boys. Several hundreds of them came in from the country districts to maintain order, and suppress promptly any Orange nonsense. They remained in the street to an advanced hour in the morning. Fortunately all was quiet; no noise of any consequence, save some few windows broken in the houses of obnoxious individuals. Had any Orange demonstration occurred, the matter would have been serious, as the Tipperary specials were fully resolved to make clean work of it by a few of them altogether enforcing the spirit of King William the Fourth's proclamation."—*Nation.*

We are enabled to announce that a Tipperary County meeting is to be held in Thurles, to take measures of protest and protection with reference to the Cormack case. A preliminary meeting will be held on Tuesday next, when the day for the county meeting will be fixed. —*Ibid.*

On Tuesday, the 6th of July, while some men were removing gravel from a sand pit at Golden Garden, near Tipperary, they came upon the skeleton of a full grown man. Surgeon Mathew S. Kennedy gave it as his opinion that it was the remains of a full grown man, and from the general appearance of the remains he considered that it must have lain there for a period of about thirty or forty years.

At the fair of Clonulty, a serious riot was prevented taking place between three or four hundred of the peasantry, who were all well armed with bludgeons, by the timely arrival of Sub-Inspector Burke, of Thurles, and a large party of constabulary, who arrested several of the ringleaders. The cause of the dispute was about land.

As Mr. Gore Jones, R. M., was returning to this town after attending the last petty sessions of Borrisleigh, when passing the bog of Kilrush, where a large number of persons were employed making turf, he was hooted and shouted; and only he had an escort of police with him, he would in all probability have been roughly handled.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

Waterford.

Mr. O'Brien unexpectedly visited Dungarvan. A large and enthusiastic concourse of people quickly surrounded him, and he was constrained to address them from his hotel, though evidently it was not his intention to have done so. He expressed himself highly pleased with his visit to Dungarvan, and the honest enthusiastic reception he met with. At a late hour Mr. O'Brien arrived in Middleton, and remained at the Railway Hotel till next morning, when he left by the Ballinacurra early boat for Cork. His coming was totally unexpected; but no sooner was the fact of his presence known than it was spread by a thousand tongues, celebrated by lighted tar barrels, the music of fifes and drums and the cheers of the numbers who had assembled to bid him welcome. Although fatigued, and about to retire for the night, Mr. O'Brien presented himself at the window and thanked the people in the kindest terms for the unexpected manifestation of their sympathy. After some further remarks, Mr. O'Brien retired amidst good wishes and cheers. The Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, P.P., and other inhabitants of the town called on Mr. O'Brien, to pay him their respects.

Mr. Davis, a Welsh chemist, has been through Sleibh-Greine mountain for some time, making experiments on the quality of the ore or metal in its natural state, found in various places here. The result of his tests has proved quite satisfactory—so much so that wealthy capitalists from Wales, (F. Leverock & Co.,) in conjunction with other local enterprizers, have already employed some twenty men in making large drains for carrying off water, preparatory to mining operations. The men are at work in two different places, and at wages varying from 8s. to 10s. per week.—*Chronicle.*

There is not at present a single person for trial at the coming assizes in either the city jail or penitentiary. In the county jail there are two, a man and woman; the former is committed for an assault, and the latter for child desertion.—*Ibid.*

A young boy, named Thomas Power, aged 13 years, was destroying birds' nests in the cliffs to the west of Helvick Head, on the 3d July—whilst doing so, he missed his footing and fell on the rocks beneath, and was killed. When taken up his body was dreadfully disfigured; yet this is not to be wondered at, as

the fall could not be less than 1,000 feet. Thos. H. Dennehy, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest, on view of the body.—*News.*

The Mayor, accompanied by the High Constable and Borough Constables, inspected the different markets and victuallers' stalls throughout the city. His Worship was well pleased with the regular manner in which the scales, beams, &c., have been kept.—*Ibid.*

A man named Michael Byrne, a native of Portlaw, fell into the river from out of a boat, and was unfortunately drowned. His body was got in some hours afterwards.—*Ibid.*

Wexford.

An examination of the pupils attending the schools of the Christian Brothers, Enniscorthy, was held on the 2d July, in presence of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, a number of the clergy, and some of the most talented ladies and gentlemen of Enniscorthy. We are confident the pious Catholic community of Enniscorthy will nobly and generously come forward, and by their charitable donations, enable these good Brothers to extend the sphere of their labors, which at present is rather circumscribed. We are sanguine that ere long we shall have the pleasure of seeing a house and schools erected for the Christian Brothers of Enniscorthy, which will be second to none in Ireland.—*Dublin Tablet.*

THE TWELFTH OF JULY IN ULSTER.

[*From the Northern Whig.*]

No disturbance or breach of the peace has been reported, although in several localities the Orange Lodges have not refrained from demonstrations more or less extensive. One of our correspondents, from the neighborhood of Ballymena, writes: "The Twelfth here, for so far, has been unusually quiet, and, I am almost certain, will continue so. Notwithstanding the huge placards, addressed to the Orangemen, and signed 'H. A. Cole, M.P.,' Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, calling upon the brethren to abstain from processions or party displays, &c., on this day, and notwithstanding the threat of Lord Dungannon, the County Grand Master, to withdraw the warrants of any lodges so offending, it is currently reported that a large number of lodges are met to-day, at a place called Tobernameen, near Antrim, to commemorate the anniversary of the Boyne. Others meet at the Craigs, above Cullybackey, and some at the Braid, above Broughshane, and others at Drumaul. From Antrim, we hear that the Orange body conducted themselves peaceably and with propriety, with the exception of one or two instances. At Tobernameen—a mountain about two and a half miles from Antrim—a number of lodges from Slatt, Connor, Kells, and other neighborhoods, assembled. Tents were erected and plenty of drink consumed; but as the day had turned out very unfavorable, and there was no opposition or parties to contend with, the demonstration passed off quietly." We have fewer reports from the County Down, than from other quarters—we trust because there has been nothing to report. "In Newtownards," says our correspondent, "everything has gone off quietly, for so far. Nothing to give offence to any one, except a few miserable arches in some of the obscure streets of the town, if they can be called arches, inasmuch as they consist of cords, suspended from chimney to chimney, ornamented with Orange lilies and the usual Orange paraphernalia. How long the authorities will allow these to remain to insult people who have no sympathy with such displays is not for me to say."

Belfast.—For so far, the tranquillity of the town has been preserved, and it would be very extraordinary if it should be otherwise, in the almost immediate presence of soldiers—horse and foot—and constabulary amounting to nearly a thousand armed men, not counting the "locals" whose riot quelling powers are not ignored by their best friends. The rain, which began to come down about 11 o'clock on Monday morning and continued almost without intermission till midnight, also contributed, no doubt, to the preservation of peace and quietness. At an early hour of the day, a party of Orangemen left the town on cars, for some of their rural rendezvous.

Londonderry.—We have received a brief despatch from our own reporter, dated "Derry, one o'clock." He states: "The Orange anniversary has, so far, passed off amidst the utmost peace in the Maiden City. This morning, the 12th of July, was ushered in by the very silly performance of firing some pieces of artillery situated on the walls, but this proceeding did not appear to excite any very unusual amount of interest. At an early hour an Orange flag was unfurled from the spire of the Cathedral, while another was placed on the top of Walker's Monument. At present the city is in a state of the most perfect tranquillity."—*Nation.*

A Manorhamilton correspondent says: "Contrary to rumor, anticipated from the fermented state of Ulster, the 12th of July passed off here in the most peaceable and tranquil manner. There was no public exhibition calculated to evoke sectarian animosity, so prevalent at this season, save the fact of four Orange flags placed on the steeple of the church from an early hour on Sunday morning; no doubt the effigy of the Four Evangelists would be more in accordance with the Sabbath and religion. However, they were left untouched and unheeded floating in the breeze for two days."

An Orange flag has been suspended from the spire of the Rathfriland Protestant church since the 1st of July. A similar sight has not, with one exception, been seen for many years.—*Ulsterman.*

THE INDIAN REVOLUTION.

THE CALPEE NATIONAL INDIAN ARMY MARCHING UPON GWALIOR—SCINDIA BEATEN BY THEM—COLIN CAMPBELL STILL AT FUTTEGHUR.

The Calcutta mails arrived at Alexandria on the 7th of July with intelligence from that city to the 3d of June, and from Madras to the 10th of the same month. The accounts are most disastrous to the English, while they are equally encouraging to those who desire the deliverance of India from the foul and sanguinary oppression under which its inhabitants have labored for nearly an entire century. The following comprise the principal items of news:

On the 31st May Colin Campbell was still at Futteghur. The Calpee insurgents were advancing upon Gwalior. They were not plundering, but paying for everything. Gen. Rose had refused the command in Gwalior on account of ill health. The insurgents were again becoming troublesome in Central India and reoccupying many forts from which they had been driven by General Rose. The Barackpore regiments have received the option of disbandonment or of service in China.

The following telegram from Mr. Acting Consul General Green was received at the Foreign Office.

Allahabad, June 10—Oude.—The natives are pursuing the policy of harassing and plundering those who are friendly to our cause; and this, doubtless, prevented many from coming forward openly and siding with us who are inclined to do so. Ghazeepore (Banare's Division) is again threatened by Maun Singh's party, who had been driven out of the Judgespore jungles by Sir E. Lugard. They have burned several of the railway bungalows in the district. They are collecting boats for the purpose of crossing the Ganges and attack Ghazeepore. The main body of the Calpee fugitives went first to Indore, where they were joined by about 150 men. They decided to march on Gwalior, which they did rapidly, so as to allow Scindiah but little preparations. At Gwalior, on 1st of June, their numbers are believed to have been 5,000 infantry and 800 cavalry, with a few small guns. Scindiah went out to the cantonments to oppose them with 1,000 cavalry, 2,000 infantry and 30 guns. No sooner, however, had the action commenced than some of Scindiah's cavalry regiments went over *en masse* to the enemy. A large proportion of the rest of his army followed their example, and the remainder fled precipitately with the exception of the Maharajah's body guard, who fought most gallantly and brought off Scindiah safely from the field, losing, however, 200 of their own number. The Maharajah, with his Dewer Dinker Row and some thirty of his sirdars, fled *via* Dolphre to Agra, which they reached on the 22d of June. The family of the Maharajah escaped to Murzier, but his palace is plundered, and the fort is said to be in the hands of the rebels. The rebels are said to have proclaimed the Nena as Peshewa, and Tanti Topee as chief under him. The prisoners at Gwalior had been released. Her Highness Ballezabee, with the family of Scindiah, arrived in safety at Bageim from Gwalior. About 500 of her troops have since mutinied at Ooken, and seized the magazines and ten guns. Apprehensions are entertained for the safety of Baba Aptas. Scindiah now has with him only 200 armed men at that place. His brother has already joined the rebel standard at Gwalior.

IMPORTANT FROM THE BOMBAY PAPERS—A CRY FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

The Calcutta papers of June 4th are very urgent in their appeals for reinforcements for the European army.

The Bengal *Hurkaru* says: "Let not the British people deceive themselves or be decived by any communications from this country; we want men from England." The *Englishman* complains that in camp sickness prevails to an alarming extent, whilst the mortality amongst the soldiers has been frightful.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says for twenty years not such a season has been known. The land is one huge steam bath. At Calpee the thermometer in the tents is 134 deg., and in Lower Bengal, within the reach of the sea breeze, it is 126 deg. In Calcutta the small pox is bursting out here and there, and half the European community have fevers, and sickness is all but universal. The Europeans must have rest whatever be the consequence. Had the campaign lasted three weeks more, the force must have been totally disorganized.

The following is from Lucknow, dated May 13th, 1858: "We are getting surrounded on all sides by thousands, and in a very short time may have to fight hard for it. The enemy are showing great courage and front more than they ever did. No supplies have come for the last three days from the districts, in fact everything looks gloomy and sad. The health of the troops here is very indifferent. The 53d Foot had lost 64 men, all from sunstroke, and Ephery's troop had 14 sick from the same cause, and four deaths. The 2d Dragoon Guards are reported sickly. The call for further action on the part of Sir H. Rose arises from the following circumstances. No sooner had he swept through the Bundelcund than the province rose again. Chundree was lost before Calpee fell; but it has been retaken. Saugor is invested by some twenty-seven thousand Brondalls, and it is believed, on good authority, that from Jhansi to Mhow Central India is astir and ripe for revolution."

The special correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Headquarters' Camp, Futtyghur, May 29th, says the Commander-in-Chief now, being in the main road, and within the system of telegraphic communication, seems inclined to rest for some time at Futtyghur inactively; were he inclined to move east or west he could not do so without great risk, for the enemy from Calpee are crossing the Main Trunk Road above and below Futtyghur in large bands—intent on destroying European life and property. There is no force disposable for the escort of his Excellency and the headquarters' staff departments and establishments.

The Calcutta letters received at Marseilles state that an extensive fire had broken out in the barracks of Allahabad. The Governor-General exerted himself greatly, but five ranges of buildings were destroyed. The soldiers escaped without injury.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

On the 10th of June a Catholic demonstration took place at Berlin. There was a procession from that city to Spandau, a distance of two and a half leagues. It was followed by three or four thousand Catholics. They assembled at four in the morning, at the Church of St. Hedwig, where the new banner of the Journeymen's Union was blessed. The procession formed at Moabit, outside Berlin, and the Catholics of Spandau came out to meet their brethren, who were led by M. Peildram, Provost of St. Hedwig, and M. le Curé Hanel. The former celebrated the Divine Mysteries, during which the Journeymen's Union sang their *canticques*. In the afternoon, after solemn Vespers at Spandau, the procession re-formed, and only separated after attending Benediction and a sermon at Charlottenburg. There are from 20,000 to 30,000 Catholics in Berlin, most of whom are animated by the best spirit. The Societies of St. Vincent de Paul, of Christian *Compagnonnage*, the Ursuline Schools, and the Catholic Hospital, directed by the Sisters of St. Charles de Nanci, have been powerful aids to the clergy, whose devotion is admirable.—*Univers.*

The Rev. Mother Superioress has written to the Earl of Lucan relative to a site for a new chapel, &c., for the Sisters of Mercy of Castlebar, and is every day expecting a favorable reply. We some time ago mentioned that his Grace the Most Rev. John of Tuam had promised a subscription of £200 for the erection of a chapel in connection with the Convent. On examining the premises there appeared to be a great want of room, and hence the Rev. Mother's application to the lord of the soil for the requisite accommodation.—*Mayo Telegraph.*

The edifice now being erected on the site so liberally accorded by Viscount Powerscourt to the inhabitants of Enniskerry for the new Catholic Church is rapidly springing from its foundation, and giving promise of surpassing beauty, combined with elegance and simplicity.

For the first time for 325 years a Catholic Bishop, in the person of the Right Rev. Dr. Martin, has appeared in the town of Eisleiben, where Martin Luther was born, to exercise his special functions. Fifty Catholic children received the Sacrament of Confirmation at the hands of the Right Rev. Prelate.

The Rev. Edward O'Donnell, P.P. of Tallow, has been translated by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien to the pastoral charge of the united parishes of Passage and Dunmore East, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Flynn, P.P., Ards.

The Rev. J. Tracey, C.C., was presented at Ballyneale, with an address and purse, containing fifty sovereigns, to mark the appreciation of his worth and the regret felt for his departure by the inhabitants of Ardmore.

The Rev. Patrick O'Flynn has been appointed curate to the Very Rev. P. O'Gara, the venerated and patriotic parish priest of Drumcliffe, county Sligo.

Miss Elizabeth Carroll, daughter of Mrs. Carroll, Barrack street, entered the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Dundalk, on the 2d of July.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

The heirs to the Protestant earldoms of Denbigh, Gainsborough, Abingdon, Orford, and Dysart are converts to the Catholic faith.

Domestic.

Father Smarius in Illinois.—The Rev. C. F. Smarius, S. J., has been giving a course of lectures at Waterloo, Illinois, on The Church and Her Marks. Of these lectures we find in the *Patriot*, a paper edited by a Protestant, the following favorable notice: "We have been attending the course of lectures delivered at the Catholic Church, by Rev. Father Smarius, during the past week, upon the different topics connected with the Catholic faith, and must confess the gratification it afforded us to listen to his stirring oratory enriched as it is by historical research. We must accord to him the meed of praise for great logical powers ripened and educated to a wonderful degree. We could never tire of listening to him."

Rt. Rev. Dr. Timon.—Letters have been received from our good Bishop who had arrived in Paris from Rome; he was in Rome for the great Festival of SS. Peter and Paul; was most graciously received by his Holiness who gave his apostolical benediction for himself, his Clergy, and people. Our good Bishop writes in very excellent spirits, and was on the point of leaving Paris for Brussels, where he intended staying for a brief time, previous to his leaving the continent for Ireland. We need scarcely say that he recommends himself to the prayers of the faithful of his diocese.—*Buffalo Sentinel.*

Exhibition at the Academy of the Assumption.—The Annual Exhibition and Concert of the Academy of the Assumption, Utica, N. Y., took place on the 23rd ult. The exercises consisted in colloquies, declamation, singing, and the sacred drama (founded on Cardinal Wiseman's tale, "Fabiola,") of "Sebastion, or the Roman Martyr." In declamation all acquitted themselves creditably. A very agreeable feature of the entertainment was the singing of the pupils. The students of the Latin class were guilty of the pardonable act of surprising their teacher, the Rev. Mr. Meyer, by presenting him with an elegant gold-headed cane. The audience, which embraced many others than the relatives of the pupils, were highly gratified with the exercises, and we heard many expressing their surprise at the proficiency exhibited by such young scholars. The Brothers have cause to be proud of the success that mark their philanthropic efforts for the education of youth, while parents should be grateful that their children are blessed with such teachers.—*Utica Telegraph.*

Wilmington, N. C.—On Sunday, 11th July, Right Rev. Bishop Lynch gave confirmation to twenty-seven persons in this place—fourteen of them converts. We learn with pleasure that the zealous pastor of Wilmington, Rev. Mr. Murphy, has been enabled to secure a small lot adjoining the very limited one on which the Church stands. This will render it possible to enlarge the Church at a future day, as the congregation increases.—*U. S. Catholic Miscellany.*

Provincial Council of St. Louis.—The Second Provincial Council of St. Louis will be opened on Sunday, 19th September next. The following sees are suffragans for St. Louis: Nashville, Chicago, Alton, Milwaukee, Dubuque, Santa Fe, and the Vicariate of the Indian Territory, the seat of which is in Leavenworth City, K. T.—*Ibid.*

Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Buffalo.—The Sisters of St. Joseph have opened an asylum for the deaf and dumb in their house, on Edward street, near Delaware street. Their present buildings will not afford sufficient accommodation for more than the female boarders—hence the boys can only be received as day scholars; but, in a short time, the Sisters will build a larger house, in which the boys may also be received as boarders.

Beautiful Present from Napoleon to a Priest in Canada.—The Emperor Napoleon has presented to the Church of St. Thomas, through the Rev. Mr. Frachon, a valuable desert of silver, enclosed in a splendid case with the Imperial arms, accompanied by a gracious letter. As the gift was intended to aid the mission, it will be raffled for on the 16th of August next, at $4 per ticket. We wish the enterprize may be successful.—*Toronto Mirror.*

Catholic Church at Doylestown.—In consideration of the pressing debts of the Church of St. Mary, of Mount Carmel, at Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., the Right Rev. Bishops have granted permission to Rev. Francis X. George, Pastor of said Church, to make collections in the city and country, during the ensuing three months.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Sisters of Providence are about erecting an academy building in this place. The edifice will be of brick, fifty feet front by seventy deep, and two stories high above the basement. This institution will be an important addition to the educational advantages of the city.

An Appropriate Offering.—The ladies of the Altar Society of St. John's Church recently presented to their zealous pastor, the Rev. Lawrence Bax, a most beautiful cope and two rich benediction veils, for which they paid one hundred and fifty dollars.—*Louisville Guardian.*

The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered on Sunday, July 25th, in St. Peters', Alleghany, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Young, to about 130 persons, among whom were several converts. The Bishop gave a very long and edifying lecture on the love of God and the grace received by the worthy recipients of the Sacraments. In the afternoon of the same day, the Right Rev. Prelate confirmed about 250 in St. Mary's Church, Alleghany. On Tuesday, the 27th ult., the Right Rev. Dr. Young also administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about 35 persons in St. Mary's Church, Lawrenceville.—*Pittsburgh Catholic.*

The corner stone of the new Church to be erected in Birmingham, under the charge of the Passionist Fathers, was laid on the 18th ult. The ceremonies were performed by the Very Rev. E. M'Mahon, assisted by some of the German Clergy, and the Passionists. The Very Rev. E. M'Mahon preached in English, and one of the German Clergy in German. There was about a thousand persons present to witness the interesting ceremonies. A band was also present, which added much to the interest of the ceremonies by the sacred music which it discoursed.—*Ibid.*

The new Catholic Cemetery recently purchased and laid out (just east of Oakwood) by the Trustees of St. Peter's Church, was consecrated by the Bishop of Albany. The Vicar General and a large number of the clergy of the Diocese assisted in the imposing ceremonies which were witnessed by over 2,000 people.—*Troy Budget.*

The new Church of St. Patrick, Albany, New York, was opened recently for divine service. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Dolan, of St. Mary's Church. The church it is calculated will seat 400 persons, and is under the charge of Rev. Mr. McGeough, formerly of Schenectady, and more recently of Oswego.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

A New Diving Bell.—An experiment is now making on the Seine, opposite the Pont Royal, Paris, with a newly invented diving bell, to which the inventor has given the name of "Nautilus." The apparatus is made of iron. The interior is divided into chambers, completely separated by solid planks bound with iron. The chamber in the middle is reserved for the operator and his assistants; the lateral chambers receive the air and water. The manner of sinking the "Nautilus" is quite simple. The operator has merely to turn the cock which supplies the lateral chambers with water, and the machine gradually descends as the water enters. To raise the machine there is a cock, which being turned, a column of compressed air is directed against the water, which is thus forced out, and the "Nautilus" rises to the surface. The bottom of the chamber occupied by the engineer can be opened at will, and he can examine the bed of the river at leisure. Numerous spectators have been for some days watching the experiment from the Pont Royal and the Quays.

A Naughty Elephant.—The young elephant, born a few months ago at the Jardin des Plantes, was lately in some danger of falling a victim to the anger of his sire. It appears that a strange and unnatural antipathy exists between the pair, and that it was sought to diminish this feeling by bringing the animals into contact. The father was accordingly introduced into an enclosure, separated by a strong iron railing from his cub. The latter on seeing him at once commenced collecting sand and small pebbles with his trunk, and discharged them at the face of the elder animal. The other elephant gave signs of terrible wrath; he withdrew to the extremity of the cage, and then charged down on the railing which separated him from the cub. Fortunately the iron resisted the shock, and after some difficulty the cornac succeeded in appeasing him. The family mutiny was at once brought to a close by the removal of the elder elephant.

India.—The *Pays*, which often receives official accounts from London of Indian news, affirms that Sir Colin Campbell has presided at a council of war, at which the question was discussed whether it might not be expedient to evacuate Lucknow. It adds that a body of English troops was proceeding by forced marches to Alumbagh, with the object, it was believed, of supporting the retreating movement.

A trial is about to commence in the French Courts, which will cause considerable interest. The collateral heirs of Prince Charles de Rohan are about to plead against his widow and the the child with whom she was pregnant at the time of her husband's death. The plea set up by the family is the great age of the Prince at the time of the marriage, and the "undue captation" used by the family to insure his affections. The adverse plea maintains that the age of the Prince having been but sixty-seven, no "undue captation" was necessary, and that the marriage was fully justified by the great beauty, and amiable character of the young lady—a person of the highest respectability and unimpeachable conduct, daughter of W. Thompson, Esq., formerly of Smyrna.

A novel application of artillery to road-making has taken place in Department de l'Arriege, near the Pyrenees. The contractor found the process af blasting an overhanging rock rather difficult, and a battery of mortars of the 10th regiment passing along, he telegraphed to Paris for leave to open fire on a craig sixty metres above the road over which it impended. A few rounds of 10-inch shell brought down the whole mass in fragments; it was the affair of ten minutes.

A number of marriages are taking place in Paris; among others that of Mdlle. Odette Lafitte, daughter of the wealthy banker, M. Charles Lafitte, with a no less wealthy banker of Frankfort, M. Erlanger.

M. Thiers is about to proceed to Holland and Belgium, with the view of collecting materials for the last volume of his "History of the Consulate and the Empire."

A decree is immediately to appear in the *Moniteur* relating to the enlargement of Lille, which is to be made a fortified place of the first class.

Letters received at Marseilles state that an epidemic, supposed to be the plague, has broken out on the coast of Barbary and in the seaport of Bengazi.

The Viceroy of Egypt has decided that the system of artillery invented by the Emperor Napoleon III. shall be adopted in his army.

The French government is about to establish a telegraphic communication between one harbor and another all round the French coast.

The young Princes of Oude have arrived in Paris, accompanied by a numerous suite. They alighted as before at the Hotel Lafitte.

A steam yacht, l'Etendard, constructed for the Emperor of Russia, has been launched at Bordeaux.

The Emperor has proposed that the debts of M. Lamartine should be paid by the state.

ENGLAND.

Extraordinary Fight with a Badger.—The gamekeeper and coachman of Mr. Thomas Llewellyn of Pontvane, were in search of some cubs for Mr. Powell, of Maesgwynne. On entering Garn Wood, one of the dogs, a terrier, made a quick bolt into a hole; after being there some hours, the men commenced digging for the dog, which was continued for upwards of a week, when the poor animal was found dead, together with two badgers, a boar and a sow, one on each side of the dog, dead. The boar weighed 36 lb., the sow 30 lb. There must have been a tremendous conflict between the terrier and those ferocious animals, who make a desperate resistance when attacked by dogs. There were five more cubs in the hole, one of which was caught in a trap, and is now at Pontvane. The men dug forty yards into the ground before the animals could be found. *Hereford Journal.*

Near the "Saud Pits," Bromyard road, might have been seen this week, and may be seen still for aught we know, a marsh mallow in flower, 12 feet high. The first branch springs from the parent stem at a height of 6 1-2 feet, and the stem—trunk it may almost be called—was 9 inches in girth. The plant was self-sown, and owed nothing to art in its cultivation, being merely a weed in a state of nature.—*Ibid.*

A Sweetheart for Fourpence.—A few days ago, a young woman, a native of Suffolk, having admonished her lover respecting his supposed unfaithfulness, he denied the soft impeachment. Not satisfied with his assurances, she took an early opportunity of having her suspicions confirmed, by obtaining ocular demonstration that he had engaged the affections of another. The next morning she met her rival near to the Bacup Railway station, and offered to dispose of all claim on her unfaithful swain on the receipt of fourpence. Her rival willingly accepted the proposal, being satisfied that to obtain peaceable possession of a husband on payment of a groat was a bargain cheap enough. Who does does not think that there was much more common sense in making such a bargain than there would be in fighting a duel, or committing suicide?

Anniversary of American Independence. The eighty-second anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the United States was celebrated by a banquet at the London Tavern, and attended by about 150 American gentlemen resident in that metropolis. The dinner took place under the auspices of the American Association, a society recently established in London for the benefit of citizens of the States while sojourning in the country. The banquet was presided over by Gen. Robert B. Campbell, United States Consul at London. Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, was present. After exhausting a very long list of "sentiments," and spending a very convivial evening, the party broke up at a late hour.

The infamous Jung Bahadoor, the Nepaulese, is now a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Christian Order of the Bath. This reward, it is supposed, is given to him not for being a Pagan, nor for murdering his uncle, nor for shooting dead his colleague, Futteh Jung, and fourteen noblemen, his partizans, but rather as a practical proof of English enlightenment and progress, and a sly hit against the antiquated prejudices of mediæval Christianity.

In the course of a recent lecture in the theatre of the College of Surgeons, London, Dr. Brown Sequard stated that he had found a spot in the brain, not larger than the head of a pin, which if touched is instant death, as sudden as lightning. All the other parts may be cut or carved with impunity.

During the recent extremely hot weather a youth, who had over-heated himself with running, pumped cold water on his head. Brain fever and death were the speedy result.—*Leicester Mercury.*

Letters from Madras state that the army are much in want of light clothing—red tunics and the detestable Albert shako are not suitable for service in that country.

An order has been issued by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, that the service in the Prayer Book for the celebration of the Restoration of King Charles II. be discontinued.

An autograph signature of Shakspeare was recently sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson for £315. It was purchased for the British Museum.

Nena Sahib has blown from a gun, in the neighborhood of Bareilly, a spy whom he detected in correspondence with the British Government.

An American journal, or rather a journal advocating the interests of the United States, is about to be established in London.

The 38th Regiment who went out last autumn to India upwards of 1,000 strong, in the middle of last month, mustered scarcely 500.

A Depot has been formed at Yarmouth for the reception of invalid soldiers arriving from abroad.

A coinage of double sovereigns is shortly to be issued from the Mint.

The population of London is 2,721,000 persons. The inhabited houses are 353,326.

ITALY.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes from Rome as follows, under date June 26th: "The peace of the Eternal City has been disturbed for some days by sanguinary conflicts between French and Roman soldiery, and the fend has assumed a more threatening aspect from an apparent disposition on the part of the populace to take a share in the frays, which are renewed in different quarters of the city, with an auxiliary brickbat or two in aid of the national troops. A Roman artilleryman was mortally wounded by the French, and some other fatal consequences on both sides are said to have arisen from this hostile state of affairs. Courts martial are held by the French authorities; and if the offending parties can be caught and identified, condemnation to the hulks usually follows the row in a few days. As the most tremendous consequences might result from this feud if allowed to continue, General de Goyon has put forth a very energetic order, in which, after alluding to his duties as Commander-in-Chief, he insists upon eight companies of each regiment, French or indigenous, being detained in barracks ready to act in case of need, and to furnish the necessary patrols, each of which is to be headed by an officer. All military rioters are to be tried by court-martial immediately, and civilians taking any part in a contest between soldiers are to be arrested and taken to the prisons of Monte Citoria; but if the Roman authorities refuse to take cognizance of the matter, the General gives directions for such prisoners to be conveyed to the Castle of St. Angelo. The regiment of Roman infantry now in garrison here, the first of the line, has lately arrived from Bologna, and does not entertain very friendly feelings towards the French."

A letter from Naples of the 26th June says: "An affair here has created a great sensation. It is the custom for officers and non-commissioned officers to treat recruits with great severity, and the colonel of the 11th battalion of riflemen, Count Marulli, ordered an adjutant and two drill sergeants to beat recruits with sticks if they did not please them. This they did; and one of the sergeants with the butt-end of his carbine struck three recruits with such violence that they were taken to the hospital, and there one of them died. The King, on hearing of the affair, ordered all the troops at Gaeta, except the 11th battalion to be drawn up as for a review, and then he had the 11th battalion marched in, with the colonel, the adjutant, and the two sergeants in the rear, each without arms, and under a strong guard. The sight of this degradation produced a great impression on the troops. The sergeant who caused the death of the man has been lodged in prison, and is to be brought to trial. It is not known whether Count Marulli is to be tried also, but his military career is at an end."

SPAIN.

That O'Donnell means to be complete master of the army is evident from what he has as yet done, although only few days in power. All the Captains-General of Provinces, Inspectors of Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Civic Guards, Carabineers or Custom House Troops, Director-General of the Staff, all the Generals second in command, more than sixty chiefs of infantry, seven colonels of cavalry regiments, and nearly every *employe* in the War-office, all have been dismissed, and their places taken by O'Donnellites. "Nothing," says a letter from Madrid, "has been like it since the beginning of the revolution."

The inauguration of the works for distributing water in Madrid has taken place with great success. The expense of the works is estimated at 126,000,000 reals.

The magnificent Palma Theatre, in the island of Majorca, has been burned down. The loss is estimated at £20,000.

Marshal O Donnell is the forty-third President of the Council in Spain since the death of Ferdinand VII.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian government has sent orders that a copy of the statue of Napoleon I., by Canova, which is at Milan, shall be offered to the French government, and it is believed that it will be erected at Paris. This event is thought by some to be a symptom of a better feeling between France and Austria. It is narrated that the Emperor of Austria, in reference to this very matter, spoke of Napoleon I. as "our uncle"—a locution which has not of late been in vogue at the Court of Vienna.

Society in Vienna has been recently startled by the following strange act accomplished on his death-bed by a Baron Silberstein. He had threatened to disinherit his son in consequence of a family dispute; and on feeling his end approaching, he carried out his threat; he converted his fortune, 170,000 florins, into bank notes, and then burnt them.

A letter from Vienna states that 1,000 pilgrims proceeded on the 28th June in procession from that city to Marienzell.

An uniform rate of postage is about to be adopted over the Austrian empire.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin says: "A grand rifle match is now coming off in this city. Upwards of 130 rifle societies have sent deputations, comprising altogether more than 1,000 persons. Each of the Riflemen is to receive a silver medal from the Rifle Society of Berlin, and the Prince and Princess will give gold medals to the successful competitors."

A Berlin engineer has discovered a new bullet machine. It is easily carried about, consumes very little fuel, and two men can turn out 4,000 Minie rifle bullets in one hour.

GERMANY.

A new stained-glass window has just been completed for the grand Ducal Castle in Baden-Baden, which deserves, perhaps, more particular attention than is usually given to such artistical productions, from the fact that it is not, as is generally the case, composed of small pieces of colored glass joined together in a sort of mosaic patchwork, but of large pains, each of which is entire in itself, though at the same time contributing to the general effect of the whole. The window is set in a beautifully carved frame of oak and nut wood.

A letter from Carlsruhe states that the Baden government has decided on no longer tolerating the establishment of offices for recruiting for foreign services. The military agents charged with these operations will be requested to quit the territory without delay.

The marriage of the Prince Royal of the Two Sicilies with the Duchess Maria of Bavaria will be celebrated by proxy at Munich in October.

SWEDEN.

A letter from Stockholm, in the *Univers*, says: "The six exiles embarked at Stockholm on the morning of June 27th, for Copenhagen, where four of them will remain. Of the others, one will retire to Bavaria, the other to France. The moment of parting was a touching spectacle. Their husbands, of whom three are Protestants and two Catholics, wept and sobbed. The exiled wives, surrounded by their little ones, whom they take with them, found in their faith a courage which visibly sustained them, and helped them to keep back their tears, some of which, however, fell from their eyes. They also knew that, thanks to Catholic charity, they were to see their families reunited in a foreign land until more equitable laws allow of their return to their country, against which they have committed no offence. These husbands had only hesitated about accompanying the exile of their wives because they felt bound to remain to provide as best they could for their common support. But their anxiety is now relieved, thanks to the generosity of the French Catholics. The charitable words of the chief editor of the *Univers*, interpreting the intentions of the subscribers, have received their application. The husbands will rejoin their wives as soon as they have arranged their business affairs. One only is an exception, in consequence of an engagement, which keeps him at Stockholm.

The Swedish government has authorized Messrs. Glass and Elliott to establish a submarine telegraph from the coasts of England to those of Norway.

The new Swedish Ambassador to France, M. Adelsward, is married to an Irish lady, named Macnamara.

RUSSIA.

The Lost Purse.—A Russian was travelling from Tobolsk to Beresow. On the road he stopped one night at the hut of an Ostiak. In the morning, on continuing his journey, he discovered that he had lost his purse, containing about one hundred roubles. The son of the Ostiak found the purse while out hunting, but instead of taking it up, went and told his father, who was equally unwilling to touch it, and ordered his son to cover it with some bushes. A few months after this, the Russian returned and stopped at the same hut, but the Ostiak did not recognize him. He related the loss he had met with. The Ostiak listened very attentively, and when he had finished, "You are welcome," said he; "here is my son, who will show you the spot where it lies; no hand has touched it but the one which covered it over, that you might recover what you have lost."

The Russian journals are constantly publishing articles on England—on her policy and influence. One of them, the *Russian Gazette*, maintains that England, by entering into an alliance with Austria and Turkey, has lost her prestige, and is preparing her own ruin. She places herself on the side of Austria against Italy, and in the question of the Danubian Principalities makes herself a Turk and against the Christians. A nation cannot with impunity place herself in opposition to all the living strength of Europe if a conflict should arise. If a general insurrection of the Christians of Turkey should rise for that power the question of life or death—if Italy should rise against Austria, and if France, seeing the present instability of the existing state of things, imposed on herself the task of establishing the equilibrium of Europe on a more solid basis. What part, asks the *Russian Gazette*, could England play, especially as she cannot see how the revolt in India will end?

The consecration of the Church of St. Isaac, at St. Petersburg, took place on the 10th of June. Is was preformed with all the imperial ostentation and military pomp usual on such occasions. The pageants and processions were grand; and good seats, at a window favorably situated, were paid far as high as 150 silver roubles each. The cost of this magnificent building is reckoned—though this is probably an exaggeration—at £13 500,000. The interior is very imposing. The St. Isaac's Church has been thirty-nine years building.

Small journals are rapidly on the increase at St. Petersburg, 21 of them being at present published there. Among them are the *Laugh*, the *Empty Bell*, the *Jester*, the *Paradise*, the *Fly*, the *Novelist*, the *Pussian Peasant* &c. The last named has the most success. All of them are more or less satirical.

A contract for a loan of between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 of roubles was published at St. Petersburg on the 30th June. It is to be raised exclusively in Russia, and the greater portion of it has been subscribed by the government in the name of charitable institutions of the country.

The *Vidmosti* of Russia gives a long critique of Mr. Charles Dickens's works, stating that they have penetrated into the wilds of Russia and Siberia, and are appreciated for their pathos, kindly feeling, and humor, even in these remote and uncultivated regions.

The French Government has determined to transfer the direction and administration of the Irish College at Paris to French clergymen.

HOME MISCELLANY.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.—The people of the above city held a meeting on the 7th July, in connection with the new gold diggings at Frazer river. They direct the attention of emigrants from Canada and the Northern States to the fact that the new El Dorado can be reached from their city with much less expense and in much quicker time than by any other means. The proposed route commences at St. Paul, and follows the course of the Red river northward to Pembina, which lies on the British frontier, four hundred and fifty miles from the city above named. The distance from St. Paul to the gold mines of Frazer and Thompson rivers may be put down as follows:

	Miles.
St. Paul to Pembina	450
Pembina to Carlton House	600
Carlton to Edmonton	400
Edmonton to Boat Encampment	150
Boat Encampment to Thomson river	50
Making a total distance from St. Paul of	1,650

The entire twelve hundred miles from Pembina to the mines are traversed through the British possessions. Three routes are given, but the difference is trifling. Doubtless the Canadian emigration will hereafter make a straight course from the head waters of Lake Superior to Pembina, thus saving the detour around St. Paul; but for the present it would seem that that thriving city must receive considerable profit from the outfit of emigrants. The expense of the transit is set down at $180 per man, so that the whole expense from New York to the gold region would be less than $225.

PORTER, THE SUNDAY SCHOOL DEFAULTER.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "Frederick W. Porter, the defaulting agent of the Sunday School Union, whose fall made such a sensation a short time since, has at length made a full and complete confession of the great wrong he has done. He began the wrong doing 19 years ago. The plan was the same that he pursued to the last. His temptation began with the mulberry and silkworm speculation 19 years ago, and under the garb of religion he has for that long time carried on his dishonest plans. He allows that at the start he knew it was wrong; but he hoped to be able to meet the notes as they matured. But as he was unable to do so, he was compelled to renew his notes and pay a heavy bonus. Thus, for 19 years, he has been treading the thorny path of sin, praised for virtues that he knew he did not possess, and taking of the sacrament, which, according to his own professed faith, was adding damnation to himself with each unworthy reception. He defrauded the society out of $80,000; but the Philadelphia broker who aided him to the dishonest gain, promptly paid all the notes that his name was on, and the loss was lessened nearly $40,000. Porter confesses that in the nineteen years of fraud, he used the name of the society to the large amount of $600,000 by renewals and reissues."

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.—From the annual abstract of returns of the militia of the United States, for 1857, transmitted to Congress in accordance with the act of 1803, by the Secretary of War, we learn that the grand aggregate in all the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, is 2,755,725. Of this number, about 2,700,000 are infantry, 20,000 cavalry, 12,000 artillery, and 34,000 riflemen. The aggregates from the States, &c., respectively, are given as follows:

Maine	73,552	Louisiana	90,732
New Hampshire	33,538	Mississippi	36,084
Massachusetts	157,849	Tennessee	71,252
Vermont	24,885	Kentucky	88,858
Rhode Island	17,015	Ohio	176,455
Connecticut	51,420	Michigan	92,063
New York	350,000	Indiana	53,913
New Jersey	81,984	Illinois	257,420
Pennsylvania	164,000	Wisconsin	51,329
Delaware	9,229	Iowa	
Maryland	46,864	Missouri	118,036
Virginia	150 0 0	Arkansas	36,054
North Carolina	79,440	Texas	19 766
South Carolina	36,072	California	207,730
Georgia	78,699	Minnesota	2,003
Florida	12,123	Utah Territory	2,821
Alabama	76,662	Dist'ct of Columbia	8,201

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—In Randall's Life of Jefferson we find the following: "While the question of independence was before Congress, it had its meeting near a livery stable. The members wore short breeches and silk stockings, and, with handkerchief in hand, they were diligently employed in lashing the flies from their legs. So very vexatious was this annoyance, and to so great an impatience did it arouse the sufferers, that it hastened, if it did not aid, in inducing them to promptly affix their signatures to the great document which gave birth to an empire republic. This anecdote I had from Mr. Jefferson, at Monticello, who seemed to enjoy it very much, as well as to give credit to the influence of the flies. He told it with much glee, and seemed to retain a vivid recollection of the severity of an attack, from which the only relief was signing the paper and flying from the scene."

SLEEPING CAR.—Zanas Cobb, of Chicago, Ill., has invented an improved sleeping car in which four persons can comfortably sleep in the same space that they occupy when sitting in the car by day. This is effected by having the seats and backs to slide on ways until they meet, thus forming a bed for two, and also having two shelves to be capable of adjusting so as to form a bed for two more. In the day time the shelves form extra backs to the seat. There is also provided a table which will fold up out of the way, or on which, when brought down between the seats, bundles may be placed or meals served.

AN OUTRAGE ON INDIANS.—A report brought by the last California steamer stated that two of the Rogue River Indian Chiefs, a father and son, were sent down from Fort Vancouver, W. T., to San Francisco by the steamer Columbia. On the passage down these Indians were informed by some of the foolish passengers that they were going to be hung. The savages resolved to sell their lives dearly; so in the dead of night on the 11th of June, while the passengers were all asleep, they stealthily rose, and stealing from some of their slumbering guards revolvers and knives, suddenly commenced an indiscriminate cutting and shooting among the people around them. The passengers, startled from sleep by the sound of pistol shots, and the shrieking of the wounded, became panic-struck. The lights were put out, and an indescribable scene followed. One passenger was shot in the breast; three others were cut, one woman being badly injured. The officers of the boat finally armed themselves, and after a desperate struggle, succeeded in wounding and overpowering the savages. They were both wounded, one of them severely. It is such occurrences as these that provoke the Indians to retaliation.

SPIRITUALISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to the *Spiritual Register* the number of persons professing spiritualism or kindred doctrines in the United States is upwards of a million. This strikes us as rather a wild calculation, and by no means entitled to implicit belief. But the following are the figures. We give them for what they are worth:

Maine	12,000	Mississippi	6,000
New Hampshire	7,000	District of Columbia	1,500
Massachusetts	90,000	Illinois	80,000
Rhode Island	3 000	Michigan	60,000
Connecticut	15 000	Missouri	20,000
Vermont	20,000	Alabama	5,000
New York	300,000	Arkansas	1,000
New Jersey	4 000	Florida	1,000
Pennsylvania	70,000	Wisconsin	60,000
Delaware	1,000	Iowa	20,000
Maryland	6,000	Texas	15,000
Virginia	2,000	California	20,000
North Carolina	2,000	Minnesota	2,000
South Carolina	2,500	New Mexico	2,000
Georgia	2,500	Oregon	1,000
Kentucky	6,000	Cuba	1,000
Tennessee	15,000	British Provinces	30,000
Ohio	120,000	South America	10,000
Indiana	120,000		
Total			1,037,500

CATHOLICITY AND PROTESTANTISM IN CANADA.—It may not now be amiss to present a tabular view of the relative strength of the Catholic and Protestant inhabitants of all the Provinces. We believe the following round numbers will be found pretty correct—(the population of Prince Edward's being omitted for want of duta):

	Catholics.	Protestants.
Canada, in 1852	920,000	922,000
Nova Scotia, in 1851	69,000	187,000
New Brunswick, in 1851	70,000	123,000
Newfoundland, in 1845	60,000	40,000
Total	1,010,000	1,272,000

These were the figures seven or eight years ago, and though there has been a large increase since, it is probable the proportions remain much the same. It will thus be seen that on a union of all the Provinces, supposing Prince Edward to be nearly equally divided, the Catholic population would be nearly equal to the combined Protestant denominations. This equality is mainly due to Lower Canada.—*Canadian Freeman.*

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—The California papers find it hard to fight against destiny. They cannot stem the new tide of excitement, and they have changed their tone in regard to the exclusion of Chinese emigrants, as the following paragraph goes to show: "The Chinese are buying up abandoned claims in California; and it is surprising to note in places where, a few months ago, white men were working, to see Celestials busily employed. The discovery of gold on Frazer river will have the effect of changing our policy towards the Chinese. Instead of preventing their immigration here we will have to encourage it. The Legislature, at its next session, will repeal the act preventing their entrance here; and it is not at all impossible a 'coolie' bill will pass. We cannot do without labor. What has left must be supplied."

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—The truth is, people are beginning to discover that a good farm, paid for, or not encumbered to such an extent as to dampen the energies of the owner, continues to be, as of old, the best investment for age. It is always "that"—the mainstay, the unfailing support of those whose sustenance and welfare should never be allowed to depend exclusively upon the fluctuations and uncertainties of trade. There is a charm surrounding the homestead—homely though it be—that penetrates every crevice of the heart, and binds us to its precious and familiar precincts with a magnetic influence. Oh! for a free, good old home in the country, away from the struggles of business, the haste to be rich, the unseen pitfalls into which the ignis fatuus of gold is leading men, and all the other surroundings of an unreal, fictitious life.—*Exchange paper.*

A HERD OF COWS IN THE AIR.—The recent whirlwind at and in the vicinity of Colesville, Md., was the most singular phenomenon, according to the accounts, we have ever read of. The Rockville *Journal* says further about it, that there issued from it a black smoke which darkened the atmosphere. One gentleman saw a herd of cows apparently up in the air, and there is every reason to believe that they were blown a quarter of a mile. It is said that the horizon was filled with fragments of clothes, shingles, limbs, &c. It rushed on at this rate till it reached the Patuxent river, and there its course was suddenly arrested.

ANOTHER TRAITOR.—A most interesting and important paper was lately read before the New York Historical Society, by the Librarian, Mr. George H. Moore, which proved beyond question that General Lee of the Revolution was a bold and well nigh successful conspirator against Washington and the liberties of his country. The matter is left no longer in doubt, and that which has seemed strange and doubtful in his condition is fully explained. This is new matter added to our revolutionary history, and it seems a pity that Irving could not have had the advantage of it. It is time, however, for Bancroft, over which fact he is doubtless already rejoicing. The paper of Mr. Moore should be given to the public. We know nothing in the historical line which would be more eagerly read.—*Springfield Republican.*

BROWBEATING WITNESSES.—An Albany paper says, with truth, that there is no greater outrage perpetrated under the forms and by the sanction of law than the manner in which counsel are permitted by our courts to abuse witnesses. A witness upon the stand, let him be who he will, and as honest, frank, and truthful as man ever was, seems to be regarded by general understanding as a target at which snappish, venomous, and insolent counsel may direct all the arrows of abuse. The same kind of treatment anywhere under heaven out of court would be repelled by a blow or excite the use of a raw hide. Reputable and honorable men, too, sitting as judges, will permit such conduct, and if a witness has the moral courage to assert his rights, will threaten him with punishment for "contempt."

GREAT SALE OF QUICKSILVER BY SPAIN.—The Spanish Consul at New York has announced that his Government will sell at auction, on the 30th September next, deliverable at the warehouses of Atarazanas, at Seville, in Spain, 15 000 quintals (of 100 pounds each) of quicksilver from the mines of Almaden, put up in iron flasks; and in like manner will sell, on the same day, the stock of quicksilver that may exist at the London docks, put up also in iron flasks, and which is estimated at 5,000 quintals of 100 pounds in each. Proposals and negotiations are to be effected in due form either in Madrid or London.

CAUSE OF THE OREGON INDIAN WAR.—It is ascertained from a reliable source that about two years ago treaties were made with certain Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories, including those who recently fought Col. Steptoe, and which the Senate failed to ratify. This omission has had the effect of producing an impression on the minds of these Indians of the absence of good faith on the part of the Government of the United States.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE CONTROVERSY.—The Boston *Post* says that the descendants of Governor Hutchinson and Lieutenant Governor Oliver, in England, are about to institute suits for the recovery of a large amount of real estate in Boston, which they hold belongs to them under the 6th article of the treaty of 1794. The controversy is said to involve a number of nice questions of public and real property law.

On looking over the Diagram of the Signers of Independence, (executed by Powers, the blacksmith from Illinois,) we have been struck with the comparative longevity of these men, bold as sagacious, who on July 4, 1776, in this good city of ours, executed the solemn compact which raised the Colonies into a confederated Commonwealth. The following summary, which we have compiled from the data supplied by Mr. Powers, will show, in a few sentences, how long-lived the Signers were: Out of the whole fifty-six four lived beyond the age of 90—Chas. Carroll of Carrollton reaching the advanced age of 95 years, 1 month and 24 days. Ten exceeded the age of 80; ten lived beyond 70 years; fifteen exceeded the age of 60; ten passed their 50th year; six died past 40; and one is supposed to have perished at sea, aged 30. Franklin was born in 1706, and died in 1790. Carroll was born in 1737, and died in 1832. Consequently, these two patriots covered between them a term of 126 years.—*Phila. Press.*

Thomas McNabb, at San Francisco, has been successful in an attempt to ride 200 miles within 10 hours. He rode California stock entirely, 42 horses having been provided for the occasion. The running commenced at nine o'clock in the morning, and terminated before five in the afternoon, leaving him winner of the wager of $2,500 by eleven minutes and a half. He stopped to refresh himself between the 70th and 80th miles, and again between the 111th and 120th miles, occupying from four to five minutes each time; and on another occasion he sat down on the grass and rested nine minutes. The shortest time of accomplishing any single ten miles was 26 minutes 15 seconds—the longest, 33 minutes 30 seconds.

The people of Drummondville, (Canada,) on the banks of the Niagara river, are very much excited in relation to the encroachments of the river upon the land. The banks are constantly caving in, and the *Reporter*, published at that place, in a recent issue declares that twenty years more, at the rate the bank is now being washed, and almost every homestead will be in the Niagara river. Several have gone already.

A beef panic prevails in and about Savannah, Ga. Many of the cattle there it seems are diseased—and this has had an effect to produce a general suspicion among the consumers of beef, which is not only working harm to those who supply the market, but to the people at large. Good beef is said to be a drug in the market, the apprehensions of the people preventing them from buying it.

A commission has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy to examine thoroughly the coal and timber lands of the Deep River country in North Carolina, and to report upon the expediency of establishing, at some point in that State, workshops for the construction of engines, boilers, and other machinery, for naval vessels. The commission, which is appointed in pursuance of an act of Congress, consists of Captain Wilkes, Chief Engineer; Martin L. Hunt, and Naval Contractor Polk.

The Ellsworth, Maine, *American* states that the bears have been doing considerable damage in the western part of that town, recently. A yearling heifer, belonging to Thomas Gott, was killed by one a few weeks since in the day time. Some workmen in the vicinity heard the lowing of the heifer at the time, but did not go near until the bear had killed it, and finished a hearty meal on the carcass. Thirteen sheep and lambs were killed in one night by the bears and wolves in the same neighborhood.

Charles Letcher, the printer of the free-love paper at Berlin Heights, Ohio, has committed suicide. His mother, an excellent woman, living in Iowa, did all she could to win her son from the seductive influence of a sensual fanaticism, but in vain; and the end has been desperation, insanity and suicide. He left behind him a silly and disgusting letter, in which blasphemy, nonsense, imbecility and absurdity combine to prove him an ass.

The wild pigeons in Marion County, Ohio, are literally sweeping the late planted cornfields, and devouring every grain. One man lost sixteen acres, another eighteen, another ten and so on. They cannot be driven away, for when fired at they only rise to light again within a few rods. Hundreds and thousands of them have been slaughtered within a few days by the citizens, but the numbers do not seem to diminish in the least.

On the farm of Mrs. Susan A. Craven, in the vicinity of Charlottesville, Va., there is still standing, in a pretty good state of preservation, a frame dwelling house which Dr. Franklin had framed in Philadelphia and shipped to his grandson, who then owned the farm now the property of Mrs. Craven. The antique structure is still occupied as a dwelling, and, although a little *out of style*, is yet very comfortable.

The number of emigrants who returned from the United States during the year 1857 was 15,448, of whom 11,154 arrived in the last half of the year, during the progress of the commercial crisis. Last year the remittances from the United States by previous Irish emigrants, to enable their friends to join them, amounted to only £593,165, while the average of the preceding ten years was about a million sterling.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, thanks God that the old colonial aristocracy of the "Old Dominion," which despised mechanical and manual labor, is nearly run out. "Thank God," he says, "that we are beginning to raise miners, mechanics and manufacturers, that will help to raise what is left of that aristocracy up to the middle ground of respectability."

It is said that one of the editors of the Lewisburgh *Chronicle*, soon after commencing to learn the printing business, went to see a preacher's daughter. The next time he attended meeting he was considerably astonished at hearing the minister announce as his text: "My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil."

A three cent customer who persisted, though warned by the Postmaster of the place, in using postage stamps a second time, has been arrested at Earlville, Illinois. The penalty for this offence is a fine of fifty dollars.

The constructor at the Portsmouth Navy Yard has received orders to prepare a model and plans, subject to the approval of the Department, for a steam sloop-of-war. The vessel is to be a propeller of about 1,000 tons.

Miss Drave, who warned an approaching train at a bend on the Pennsylvania Railroad, that a tree had fallen across the track, and thus probably saved the lives of all those on board, has received a free pass, to last for life.

The Bath, Me., *Tribune* states that a whale was seen inside of Ram Island, one day last week. It is supposed a similar visit within the waters of the Kennebec has never been known.

A little boy, whose father was miserly in his habits took it upon himself to "say grace," as follows: "Four slices of bread for four of us; we bless the Lord there an't no more of us."

The Chicago *Democrat* says: "We have today in store, in this city, a million of bushels of wheat, and this, too, right in the face of an incoming crop."

Charles Stautz, a pauper in the Franklin County (Ohio) poor house, recently received intelligence that an uncle, who had lately died, had left him $100,000.

Half a teaspoonful of pure carbonate of soda, dissolved in water, mixed with four quarts of milk, will keep it sweet four or five days, without giving it any unpleasant flavor.

A mass of nearly pure copper, weighing over 150 tons, has been thrown up at the Minnesota mine, Lake Superior.

The census recently taken of the city of Macon, Georgia, makes the resident population about 10,000.

There are seven hundred cells in the Ohio Penitentiary, and six hundred and ninety-nine convicts, leaving only one cell vacant.

In New Orleans, recently, an alligator, four feet long, was captured in one of the streets.

NEW YORK TABLET.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

At the Office, 164 *William Street,*

NEW YORK.

Terms:

Single Copies.....6 cents.
Mail Subscribers per Annum, in advance.....$2 50
Served by Carrier..... 3 00
Five Copies (to one address)..... 8 00
Ten " " 15 00

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*** All Letters and Communications should be addressed, "NEW YORK TABLET," 164 William st., New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. D., Poughkeepsie.—The trial will, we suppose, come off the next term of the court, about September next. The person mentioned is, we think, from the city of Limerick, Ireland.

JAMES BURKE, Pawtucket, R. I. $10 20 received.

A SUBSCRIBER, Chicago.—Both the gentlemen mentioned by you are American born.

J. S., East Abbington, Mass.—Admiral Nelson was born on the 29th of September, 1758, at Burnham Thorpe, near Norfolk, England, and was killed at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

J. H., Rochester.—Your communication is much too long for our space. The statistical information it contains, and which is interesting, will be extracted and published at our earliest convenience.

— The poem entitled "Many Years Ago" is respectfully declined.

TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

We would beg respectfully to remind our many kind contributors that, as our space is highly valuable and, moreover, as brevity is the soul of wit, it is indispensable that they should confine themselves to *facts* and avoid as much as possible all untoward flourishes and long appreciations. By observing the following rules they will do much towards lightening the heaviest part of our editorial labors, and insuring the speedy insertion of their communications:

I. Be as brief as is consistent with perspicuity.

II. Write on one side of the paper only. It facilitates and expedites the typographical portion of our business. Henceforth, communications written on both sides of the paper will not be inserted.

III. Write all proper names as legibly as possible.

IV. Let your contributions reach us at the latest by Friday.

V. Let the spirit of your articles be conformable to the principles laid down in the article published in the first number of the present volume, entitled "Our New Volume."

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 7, 1858.

THE CROSS AMONG THE INDIANS.

THE particulars of the recent attack on, and defeat of, a force of American soldiers under the command of Colonel Steptoe, by Indians in the Washington Territory, contain a salutary lesson for the enemies and maligners of the Catholic religion, of its ministers and of their disciples. The acts of the pious missionary, Father JOSET, are another proof added to the long roll of evidence presented by the history of our country, that the holy faith they teach, the sacred emblem which they fearlessly bear as their only weapon into the pathless wilds of the savage, their wonderful abnegation, their meekness, piety, and wisdom, make the Catholic missionaries the only civilizers of the Red Men. They touch the lips of the Indian with the Holy Cross, and the heart of the Savage Chief wells up gentleness as the hard rock poured forth a refreshing stream when touched by the staff of Moses.

Among the wild tribe called the Cœurs d'Alene, and in the distant Washington Territory, Father Joset pours forth the divine teachings of the Catholic faith. Heaven has blest the efforts of the good missionary and he is beloved by the tribe. But affection and respect for that fearless Soldier of the Cross are not confined to the particular tribe who are blessed by having him among them. The other tribes around love and venerate him and his words are the words of wisdom to them. Not only do they love him for his own goodness and fatherly gentleness, but they cherish him for the traditions represented by the symbol that hangs upon his neck and by the robe he wears. They know the history of that symbol and of that robe among their ancestors, better than many self-styled enlightened, white communities, and unlike these they have not learned to be ungrateful—to pay back blessings by persecution and vilification.

To the teachings of Father Joset it is due that the Cœurs d'Alene did not join the war party before whom Steptoe and his men were obliged to retreat. To his courage it is due that the whole command was not massacred to a man. When the brave missionary heard that an ambuscade was prepared for Colonel Steptoe, he set out on foot and at the peril of his life reached the American camp, and informed the Commander of the hidden danger which awaited him. Colonel Steptoe is convinced that but for the timely warning of the good father he, and every man under his command, would have been sacrificed.

A war-chief hostile to the Americans had been long endeavoring by every means in his power to excite the Cœurs d'Alene to hostility against our people. But all his arts were rendered useless by the teachings of the father, and the chief, despised by his brethern, was eventually obliged to leave the camp with but a solitary follower. The Nez Perces who had left nothing undone to induce the Cœurs d'Alene to go on the warpath with them, ascribed their unsuccess in rousing the latter against the Americans, to the efforts of the missionary and determined to get rid of him. One of them said so in his presence, and declared that they would destroy his influence and himself at the same time. The missionary, baring his breast and holding aloft the cross, walked forward to the speaker and bade him strike, for, possessed of that sacred sign, he feared him not. Need we say that no hostile arm was raised.

Will that Press which lives only by being inimical to Catholicism ponder over the lesson these details inculcate? Will they with a spirit of justice unusual to them enable their readers to reflect over them and draw a moral from them? Will they have the courage to pay a tribute however small even to the self-sacrificing patriotism of those whom they endeavor to represent as the enemies of the Republic? We dare not hope it. How many even of the so-called "independent" journals will do so?

Not many we presume. But the ministers of the Catholic religion, spite of envious silence or studied misrepresentation, will still go on to work for the glory of God and the good of the Republic—happier to sow good in silence than if their deeds were blazoned to the world and crowned with the approbation they deserve. The guerdon they seek is not the applause of men.

We cannot more properly conclude this article than by quoting a paragraph from a correspondence on this subject addressed from Portland, Oregon, to a San Francisco paper, and republished by the New York *Herald*, a journal which cannot be accused of undue leniency to Catholics, and which considers the letter, in the main, "sensible and just:"

Such are a few of the benefits arising from the presence of Catholic missionaries among the Indians, and it is not only the opinion of your correspondent, but also the oft expressed belief of army officers and of federal officials, that if industrial schools were established among every tribe upon our frontiers, and such institutions placed under the direction of the Catholic missionaries, an end would at once be put to Indian aggression, and peace, plenty and happiness reign supreme throughout the land.

HOW JUSTICE IS ADMINISTERED.

WE have heard a distinguished gentleman of this city say that if he happened to be stabbed by any of the professional bravos, who are the *enfants cheris* of our city fathers and politicians in general, he would make the best of his way home in silence and pledge every member of his family to secrecy, fearing that if the affair were found out, he would be arrested, tried, convicted and capitally punished for running against the dagger of the ruffian. His fears though somewhat extravagant are far from being altogether unfounded. Money, political influence, or "physical science" are, each too much for New York justice at present.

One of the expelled from California lately assaulted in this city a member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was arrested, but subsequently liberated on bail. He improved the period between his liberation and the time fixed for the trial by assaulting another person in the principal street of the city. Endeavors were made to weary the San Francisco gentleman by the delays of the law. A postponement of the trial was granted, and to enable the prosecutor to return to California, it was arranged that his declaration would be taken *de bene esse*. The presence of Mulligan, the accused, was necessary to this proceeding, but Mulligan did not appear on the day appointed. It is stated that he was prevented from doing so "by circumstances over which he had no control," having been "locked up" for an exploit performed during the preceding night. The judge (Russell) then decreed that the trial should be proceeded with at once. So the trial was commenced and Mulligan was in court between two guardians of the public peace. The judge was on the bench, and everything breathed forth the majesty of the law. The trial was about to be proceeded with when it was suddenly discovered that a no less important person than the prisoner was wanting. Nobody saw him go out. The policemen had been struck with blindness of the most sudden description from which they only recovered to see that Mulligan had vacated his seat. The missing prisoner was immediately sent after, and had he been found, he would no doubt have been humbly requested to allow himself to be tried. But he was not found—nor is he found yet—that is, *legally* found. Moreover a policeman is stated to have said that "*they*" did not want to have him tried just now, and that during the search after him he was within six hundred yards of the City Hall. It would not astonish us if during that time he had been within the precincts of the City Hall itself—in the cupola for instance, under the figure of Justice, coolly smoking a cigar and enjoying a refreshing breeze. He is at present the observed of all observers—except legal ones—in the cool gardens on the other side of the Hudson.

Hoboken is too near New York not to have caught the infection. There we also find Justice cheated. A shameless adventurer, a Frenchman, who, having abandoned his lawful wife, turned the head of the crazy spouse of a Southern gentleman, was arrested at a hotel in Hoboken. The Chief of Police under whose charge the fellow was, became his surety, but when the day came that the prisoner should be forthcoming, he had mysteriously evaporated. The Chief of Police know nothing about his escape, of course not—how could he? The upshot is that this adventurer is at large and at liberty to continue his designs against the peace and honor of respectable families.

A wretch for whom the vocabulary of decency offers no epithet, is arraigned for his fiendish treatment of the unfortunate outcasts whom, in the midst of this city which calls itself civilized and free, he held in the most appalling of all kinds of slavery. But Gothamite Justice which seems blind to all considerations of humanity awards to this monster a trifling punishment while inflicting on his miserable victims a punishment three times as severe as that inflicted upon him.

So much for the way Justice is administered on both sides of the Hudson.

THE REVIVAL AND ITS "WAY OF LIFE."—The "Way of Life" will not go quietly the way of mortality, without leaving some unpleasant memories behind it. One of the proprietors of the "Way" which is out of the way, has been arrested on an alleged charge of obtaining paper under false pretences, and his partner, formerly of the *Tribune* corps, is a defendant in the case. It is stated that the former gentleman was a blazing beacon among the Young Men of the Christian Association, under whose auspices the daily "prayer-meetings" were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the street called John. The Christian Young Men, with a keen eye to business, wisely determined that the "prayer meetings" should pay their own expenses, and prayed and sung and told their experiences with the persuasion that the meetings did pay, but it is now alleged that the money collected was given to the proprietor of the "Way of Life" and that the debts of the meetings were not paid, with the exception of a diurnal half dollar to a Christian Young Man who led the music. This shows that the "Way of Life" man had some music in his soul—if he had nothing else. It is due to him however to say that he has published a denial of the charges made against him, but it is also due to his accusers to say that they have contradicted his declaration on affidavit. The ex-*Tribune* gentleman has also made an affidavit charging his ex-partner with further malversations. The Revival organist has not as yet succeeded in presenting the Sheriff with satisfactory bail. How are the mighty fallen! He who was loudest in meeting to-day can find not a brother to go bail for him to-morrow.

AFFAIRS IN SALT LAKE CITY.—The army has passed through the chief city of Mormondom, and during its passage has conducted itself exceedingly well, having triumphed not, nor shouted. No Mormon eye looked upon it. The houses were closed and planks nailed before the windows. The only man who received the troops was Governor Cumming, and him they passed without a salute, and with silent drums and trumpets. They crossed the Jordan, and encamped at some distance from the city. The same night the Mormonic reflux took place. Such Gentiles as were in the city were rather poorly housed, and the correspondent of the *Tribune* of this city was comfortably lodged in a freight-wagon. This gentleman remarks that there is no clergyman of any persuasion with the army, and notices with approval the appointment of a Catholic clergyman to that office as three-fourths of the men are Catholics. He also writes that the Bible societies have neglected Utah, having sent only one representative there, and he, having arrogated to himself Mormonic privileges, was obliged to leave the Territory. As affairs now stand, the triumph, if it be on any side, must be considered to be on that of the rebel Young. We may thank the pusillanimous policy of three successive presidents for such a state of things.

FREE SALT WATER BATHS FOR THE POOR.—There is scarcely a spot throughout Manhattan Island where water cannot be found, yet we have no fountains in our streets, and boys alone can get a drink of water without paying sixpence for it. We are surrounded by glorious streams of water, yet the healthy luxury of a salt-water bath is denied to all who cannot afford to pay twenty-five cents for it—and even the places where it may be had for that sum (which makes twice the price of a poor man's dinner) are few, far between and not over inviting. We are happy to see that Mayor Tiemann has found out this want and has recommended that aid should be given by the Common Council to a Society which has been formed for the purpose of providing baths for the people. We hope the Common Council will act speedily in the matter. A number of those floating baths could be constructed in a very short time and the people could profit by them for at least six weeks to come.

OUR MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Distribution of Prizes at the Congregation.—Maria Villa.—Montreal College.—St. Mary's College.—Brothers of the Christian Schools.—St. Anne's Church, &c., &c.

MONTREAL, July 27th, 1858.

During the last two weeks the Catholic citizens of Montreal have been agreeably occupied with the Annual Distribution of Prizes in the various educational establishments for which this city is famous. On the 8th inst. we had the grand *fete* of the closing year at the Convent of the Congregation. His Lordship, Bishop Larocque, was present, together with the Superior of the Seminary and a large number of the clergy. The pupils, in their pretty white costume, were ranged round the walls on three sides, on benches rising one over the other, and the remainder of the spacious hall was densely filled with the parents of the pupils, and the numerous friends of the institution. The affair "went off" in brilliant style, even more brilliant than usual it seemed to us. Some very excellent compositions were read both in French and English, showing a refined and cultivated taste. A historical drama, taken from the Merovingian times in France, was admirably performed by the pupils, and also a little musical drama, entitled the *Mother of the Maccabees*. The latter was sung throughout by two young ladies in the purest style of art, and with the most exquisite delicacy of taste and expression. The noble overtures to *Fra Diavolo* and *Il Barbero di Sevilla* were executed in finished style on the piano, 22 hands. The vocal music was very good, and elicited much applause. The gold medal was conferred on Miss Brin of Troy, N. Y. Many other young ladies were honorably distinguished in the various branches of education. Many rare and beautiful specimens of plain and fancy needlework were exhibited with the names of their respective fabricators appended. Several paintings and drawings, neatly and well executed, were also shown the visitors.

The Distribution took place at Maria Villa—the beautiful suburban establishment of the same Convent—on Tuesday, the 13th. The exhibition was equally honorable to the young ladies and their accomplished teachers, whose labors are beyond all praise. The prize of excellence was given to Miss Mullin for assiduity and study, and to Miss McDougall for good conduct. Many other young ladies were distinguished in various branches of study.

On the 12th and 13th, the Annual Examination and Distribution took place in Montreal College, the time-honored institution of the Sulpician Seminary. The extensive course of education pursued in this College, together with the vast number of the pupils, make its annual exhibitions peculiarly interesting. A great number of the pupils attained distinction in English, French and Latin studies, and some very good compositions were read in the various languages. The music, both vocal aud instrumental, was far beyond what might be expected from the age of the respective performers.

On Tuesday, the 13th, I had the pleasure of witnessing the grand closing *seance* at St. Mary's College, which is under the charge of the Jesuit Fathers. This institution, although yet in its infancy, has already attained to a first place amongst the educational establishments of the country. People here always look forward with a singular pleasure to a *seance* at St. Mary's College, and they are seldom or never disappointed, for the subjects chosen or given for composition are always in the best possible taste, and treated in the best possible manner, considering that they are little more than boys who speak or write. There is decidedly a high tone in the classical and other compositions emanating from the pupils of St. Mary's College—a precocious development, as it were, of taste, and judgment, which cannot fail to strike every beholder. On this occasion, the speeches were nearly all on subjects connected with the Latin classics, and certainly some of the young orators, both in French aud English, did ample justice to the lofty patriotism of the Roman tribunes. The prize of excellence was awarded to Mr. John P. Kelly of Montreal, who, having finished his course, delivered a very graceful valedictory on the occasion. Next to him in merit was Mr. Bellefeuille, of St. Eustache, who also took a beautiful and touching leave of his revered masters and his fellow-students. A number of other young gentlemen, from nearly every part of Canada, distinguished themselves in the various departments of scienee and *belles-lettres*.

On Friday, the 23d inst., we had the Annual Examination and Distribution of the English classes of the Christian Schools. The French classes had had their *fete* on the previous day. The Superior of the Seminary with several other clergymen were present, also his Worship the Mayor and the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Superintendent of Public Schools in Lower Canada. I confess I have always taken, and do still take, a special interest in the Schools of the Christian Brothers. Their vocation is to teach the children of the poor, and although we often see boys of better condition amongst their pupils, still the great majority are from the lower classes—who constitute in every country the bulk of the population. The scores and hundreds of well-drest boys who fill the class-rooms of our colleges are interesting as the future merchants, legislators, lawyers and doctors of the country, but the thousands of less-favored youths who crowd the Christian Schools are objects of far deeper interest, for it it is they who will always form "the populace," (that mighty engine either for good or evil) the mechanics, the laborers, and other equally useful classes of our citizens. With these feelings strong in my mind, I took my seat amongst the numerous friends of the institute present on the occasion, and it was with no small degree of satisfaction I witnessed the marked improvement visible in the management of the *English* classes. I had been present on many former occasions at the Examination of these Schools, and I must say I never found them so near perfection as they are this year. Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Mensuration and Mathemetics are now cultivated by the pupils, with eminent success, and a new feature of extraordinary interest was this year brought forward in Mental Arithmetic. In this the boys appeared to have made wonderful proficiency, being, in fact, fully able to answer any questions put to them by the visitors. Writing was also carefully attended to during the past year, as evinced by the many beautiful specimens which came under our notice. In Grammar and Geography, too, the pupils answered all questions with great facility and correctness. I was pleased to see, moreover, that all the attention necessarily given to these studies did not prevent the boys from cultivating their musical taste. They indeed favored us with some very good music, vocal and instrumental, and this, with a choice selection of moral and religious dialogues, filled up the pauses in the examination and distribution very agreeably. At the conclusion his Worship the Mayor delivered a very eloquent address to the boys and their parents, in which he paid a well deserved tribute to the noble exertions of the Seminary of St. Sulpice to promote the cause of education, as also the pious brotherhood who devote their lives to so holy an undertaking as the training of the rising generation. The Hon. Mr. Chauveau, at the request of the Superior of the Seminary, also made a few very appropriate remarks in his usual clear, simple, and concise manner, on the inestimable advantages of education, based on sound principles, dwelling particularly on the admirable system pursued in the Christian Schools as that day evinced by the remarkable proficiency of the boys in so many of the exact and most useful sciences.

Bishop Bayley, of Newark, N. J., and Rev. Dr. Nelligan, Professor of Theology, Fordham, N. Y., have been staying at the Seminary for some time past. The latter gentleman preached in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday last. His sermon was much admired. His style is terse, lucid, and vigorous. Certain passages of his discourse struck me as highly original—at least his manner of treating his subject.

The Feast of St. Anne (26th July) was this year celebrated with great solemnity. There is Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament every day during the Octave in St. Anne's Church. This beautiful temple is now set apart for the Irish of Griffintown, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. O'Brien. It has a very large congregation, and from its situation in the manufacturing district of the city, close by the canal, it promises to be of incalculable benefit. There we find the beautiful old devotions so dear to the Irish people practised as they never have been in any church in Montreal. You will find the Rosary recited Sunday mornings before Mass, in front of the Virgin's altar, and in the afternoon, the Stations of the Cross are publicly performed. These are the traditional practices of piety which nourish the faith amongst the Irish people, and their influence is already perceptible on the surrounding population.

On Sunday, the 22d of August, we are to have a grand procession in honor of the Blessed Virgin. The people are to prepare for it by a public Novena in all the churches. It is expected to be one of the grandest religious demonstrations ever made in Montreal.

PARISH SCHOOLS OF THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

DEAR SIR:—It has seemed to me not the least pleasing feature of your interesting journal that you kept your readers posted up in the "Commencements" of the Catholic Institutions of learning that crown so many beautiful summits throughout our country. But this very feature suggests to me a want—an indifference of the Catholic Press to the schools which shou'd more immediately interest the Catholics of this city—I mean the Parish Schools which have risen one by one in spite of every obstacle, and which are second in importance only to the churches, of which they must be considered the necessary complement.

It may be supposed on account of the public "exhibitions" of these and the great numbers who attend them that any published account of them would not be "news" to New Yorkers. This is a mistake; there are yet thousands of negligent Catholic parents who continue to entrust their children to the Public Schools out of mere habit, and because they have not yet heard of the *success* of our Parish Schools. Then again those abroad ought to know of our success here that they be edified and stimulated to do likewise.

The Second Annual Exhibition of the above-named schools took place on the 28th and 29th ult. How these schools could have been sustained with a full corps of teachers, whilst the costly church itself was in building, can find an answer only in the zeal and skilful management of the Rev. Pastor, Father Ryan. The Exhibition gave ample evidence of a well disciplined and flourishing school; it numbered at the close 900. The children went through their various exercises with the order which bespeaks good training, and answered with a promptness which told that they *had learned* the branches upon which they were examined. The singing of the pupils, under the direction of M. Gaspard, was truly spirited, and won the plaudits of the numerous professional ladies and gentlemen who were present. The recitations were also very fine, the little orators had evidently not been subjected to the usual uniform stiffening process, the teachers wisely cultivated the style that was natural to each—hence the speaking was marked by ease and freshness. At the termination of the exercises, there was a generous distribution of prizes by the Pastor to the delighted winners, after which the Rev. Pastor and the clergymen present in turn expressed their satisfaction and delight at the success of the Parish Schools of the Immaculate Conception as evinced by the exercises just termated.

M. A.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.—A Pennsylvania cotemporary, of the Dark Lantern genus, has been stung into a most fearfully abusive style of writing by certain articles which have appeared in this journal, but the unkindest cut of all he considers our implied compliment to the truthfulness and respectability of the *Republican*, published in the same county. He abandons us and takes the Editor of the *Republican* to task for not vilifying Catholics and Catholicism. Our cotemporary should keep buzzing, though like the fly on the wheel he is raising very little dust—only sufficient to blind himself not to blind the public.

ILLNESS OF CHAS. GAVAN DUFFY, ESQ.—Private advices, as well as public intelligence, from Australia bring the distressing announcement that Charles G. Duffy, Esq., was laboring under an alarming illness. Mr. Duffy has never completely recovered from the effects of his imprisonment in Newgate, and the weak state of health in which he has been since his liberation from that health-destroying prison, inspires his Irish friends with serious fears as to the issue of his malady. We trust, however, that their sad anticipations will not be realized.

HOW WE STAND WITH REGARD TO THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The exact phase of this question which now presents itself is as follows: England abandons her formerly asserted right to visit supposed slavers for the purpose of verifying the flags they bear. Her officers will be henceforth instructed to act as suggested by General Cass. When their suspicions amount almost to a certainty, they will incur the risk and pay the necessary indemnity in case of a mistake.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.—An interesting letter from our Dublin correspondent will be found on our eleventh page.

The Catholics of New Brighton will have a grand Pic Nic on Thursday, 19th of August, for the benefit of the school under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, attached to St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, Staten Island.

DIED.

On the 19th of July, at Defiance, Ohio, Mr. P. D. FITZPATRICK, a native of Rosscarbery, county Cork, Ireland, aged 46 years. May his soul rest in peace.

We have heard a great deal from various quarters of the merits of WHEELER & WILSON'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE, which has justly been styled one of the mechanical wonders of this age, and as the subject must doubtless be one of great interest to very many of our readers—the fair sex in particular—it may be well to call their attention to it. The enormous advantage derived from this highly-improved machine can hardly be understood by those who are unacquainted with its use. Various other sewing machines have been tried and found wanting, inasmuch as the work being done with a single thread was little more than stamped into the cloth, whereas this new one of Wheeler & Wilson's, as we are informed by our lady friends, sews with a double thread, or more properly speaking, *two threads*, which are linked in each other in the formation of every stitch. The consequence is that work done by this machine is even faster and more secure than if done by hand. To public institutions, such as boarding-schools, convents, &c., also in workshops where ready-made clothing is prepared, it will be found an invaluable acquisition. We have been assured that a pair of inexpressibles which by hand would take 2 1-2 hours to make can be made by the machine in *eight minutes*. Think of that, gentlemen clothiers. For the making of shirts, and all other white work, no hand-sewing can come up to the Sewing-machine for beauty and neatness.

Their principal office is at 343 Broadway, N. Y. They have also agents in all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas. Mr. Scott, 22 Great St. James street, is Agent for Montreal, C. E.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Ecclesiastical Seminary of our Lady of Angels situate as it is in one of the most healthy and delightful locations in this State. It stands on an elevation, overlooking the Niagara river, in Niagara county, New York; and is conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Mission of St. Vincent de Paul.

By reference to our 16th page it will be seen that Miss Mahon will open a school for Catholic children on September 6th. As there is no Catholic school in St. Stephen's Parish, parents should avail themselves of this opportunity to give their children a Catholic education.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE TO PERSONS GETTING UP CLUBS.—Clubs in all cases *must* be sent to one address, unless each Subscriber pay 20 cents extra, for which we will write his name on the paper. Large Clubs of 10, 20, or 50, can have the paper sent in two or more packages directed to as many different persons, for distribution at Club prices.

☞ Agents and others will oblige us by strictly following the above rules. *We will admit of no deviation from them.*

WANTED—Agents in every city and town in the Union to sell our Books and canvass for the TABLET. A small capital of twenty to thirty dollars is all that is required. As our Books are all the fast-selling popular works, good honest, industrious men can make well by them. We will give them a first-rate chance. None but persons who can come well recommended need apply.

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NOW READY—First Volume of the NEW YORK TABLET, with Portrait of Archbishop Hughes, handsomely bound, containing Personal Recollections of O'Connell, by O'Neill Daunt; Elinor Preston, Maureen Dhu, &c., by Mrs. J. Sadlier; with all the current events of the past year, being a complete History of 1857-8. Price $2 50.

Mr. Daniel Finn is appointed our Special Agent for the State of Michigan to canvass and collect for the TABLET. He has also a good assortment of Books or sale.

Mr. Leonard is authorized to collect and canvass for the TABLET in Carmansville, Manhattanville, &c.

Mr. Eugene Coleman, Bookseller, 27 1-2 Madison street, New York, is duly authorized to solicit Subscribers and Advertisements for the TABLET.

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WANTED—A Catholic Gentleman to take charge of a Day School and play on the Organ. Address Rev. James Carney, Mt. Savage, Md.

Literature.

CHRISTIAN CONSIDERATIONS; or, *Devout Meditations for Every Day in the Year*. By Father CRASSET, S.J. Translated from the French by Mrs. ANNA H. DORSEY. With an Introduction by the Rev. C. WALWORTH. New York: P. O'SHEA, 739 Broadway. 1858.

We have received from the publisher a copy of this most valuable of meditation books. Besides Meditations for Every Day in the Year, it contains also the Gospels for the Sundays and Festivals with appropriate Meditations. Another valuable feature of this work are the quotations from the Holy Scriptures, which are to be found at the end of each Meditation. But of the merits of the work itself, independently of its arrangement, we prefer to let the Rev. Father Walworth speak, in his beautiful and eloquent Introduction to the work. Here is an extract from the distinguished Father's Introduction:

There is great difference between a book for meditation, a book of meditations, and a meditation book. The first simply suggests thoughts worthy of spiritual reflection; the second contains meditations in form, or model exercises of mental prayer already developed and perfected; the third is a practical helper and prompter to the soul that would practise mental prayer. Of the first class, the imitation of Christ is the masterpiece, and stands unrivalled. Books of meditations abound, and excellent ones, too, but of meditation books we know of none which seem to us to fulfil their purpose, except this work of Father Crasset. Other authors, no doubt, have aimed at the same end, but so far as our acquaintance goes, the most successful can be said to have done little more than present good spiritual reading to the public in form of meditations. The aspirant to mental prayer who kneels down with such books before him, finds each thought presented to his mind developed and complete, and nothing is left for his own mind to do. The words of the author, if they have point and unction, may go to his heart and do him good, but not otherwise than any good book of spiritual reading. He may rise from his knees a better man, but he has not made a meditation.

It is not so with these "Considerations" of Crasset. Their excellence consists in this, that they are eminently suggestive. They never exhaust any thought, but simply propose it in such strong and striking terms, and with such a wonderful animation and depth of feeling, that the attention is arrested, the mind is interested and put forward at once upon a train of reflection. They have, besides this, all that same deep meaning, that earnestness, that expressive simplicity, that unction, that semblance of inspiration, which illuminate the pages only of those privileged writers, whose own souls have first been illuminated by close converse with God. Long exercise in meditation made Father Crasset the interior man he was, and gave him unquestionably his peculiar power as an author. The elasticity, freshness, and freedom from servile constraint of method which characterize his meditations, may be owing in part to another cause. His contemplative spirit was for a long time subjected to unskilful hands, which endeavored to compress it into a narrow and mechanical system of meditation, and so barely escaped destroying it. This at least taught him to appreciate afterwards the difficulties of others, and to understand how important it is to leave God room to talk to souls after his own way. We repeat once more, for those who aspire, not simply to read meditations, but to practise mental prayer, this work of Father Crasset is the book of books. Like the golden sentences of Thomas a Kempis, his meditations have no sameness, never weary. Each point is like a wide gate, whence a world of pathways separate: you may enter again and again, follow a new path at every visit, and gather each time fresh flowers and new fruits of contemplation.

A LITTLE TREATISE ON THE LITTLE VIRTUES. From the Italian of FATHER ROBERTI, S.J. Baltimore: LUCAS BROTHERS. 1858.

This little volume is from the pen of an author well known in Italy for his ascetical writings. He has thrown a charm around the subjects treated of in the present volume, and we cheerfully recommend it to our readers. There is also added to this edition, a letter on Fervor, by Father Ballois, S.J., and Maxims from an unpublished manuscript of Father Signeri, S.J.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS. A Journal conducted by CHAS. DICKENS. August. Vol. XVII. No. LXIV.

The present number of the *Household Words* contains Mr. Dickens' answer to the various slanders which have been industriously circulated by cliques of petty scribblers, who endeavor to revenge their own mediocrity by aspersing genius. One of those short but masterly sketches, for which this publication is so celebrated, is contained in the present issue, under the title of the "Lady on the Mall." A short biographical sketch of Stephen Girard closes the number. The *Household Words* has been purchased from its late American publishers by Mr. F. A. Brady, of 126 Nassau street, by whom it will henceforth be published in a superior style.

AMERICAN HORSE TAMER AND FARRIER. By JEREMIAH BENTWRIGHT. New York: GEO. HOLBROOK. 1858.

If the reader imagines that this book will give him a full knowledge and mastery of the art of "horse taming" so much talked of, he will be greatly mistaken. It will take a long time, we apprehend, to tame a wild horse according to the plans laid down in this pamphlet. Yet there are a great many valuable receipts and remarks given in the book in relation to the treatment of horses and diseases attending them.

Harper's Magazine for August contains its usual amount of reading matter, woodcuts, &c. It cannot let an opportunity pass without speaking in a sneering way of the Catholic clergy in particular, and Catholics and their religion in general. "Criticisms on Italy" in the present number are an evidence of this. The writer sees nothing to astonish him even in the paintings of the great masters, nothing in the beauty of the churches. In fact, he admires nothing worth admiring. The artistic and architectural wealth of Rome is evidently above his appreciative faculties.

[Translated for the NEW YORK TABLET.]

OUR PROVERBS.

A BIRD IN THE HAND IS WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH. OF TWO EVILS CHOOSE THE LEAST. IN ALL THINGS CONSIDER THE END. WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

How the Christian ought to Calculate.

Here are four proverbs which are intimately connected, and one explanatory of the other. Hence it is that I have brought them together in one chapter.

I. *A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.*

I once knew a worthy family in Paris, consisting of the father, mother and four children, who were well able to live comfortably on the father's earnings, and even to lay something aside for the rainy day. It so happened that in 1848 the father's salary was reduced from fourteen hundred francs to twelve. Dissatisfied with this reduction our people lent a willing ear to the advice of an imprudent friend, who assured them that by going to Algiers they would make a fortune in a few months. They forthwith gave up their situation, sold everything they had, and off they went to Algiers. Once there, their illusion did not last long. After undergoing a thousand privations, losing two of their children, ruining their own health and getting rid of their little means, they were obliged to renounce their foolish undertaking. With much difficulty they got back to France, and landed at Marseilles. With the trifle which remained to them, the husband bought a cart, and thus they made their way slowly and painfully back to Paris, encumbered with *forty turtles* which the poor man expected to sell for their weight in gold. In that same Paris where, six months before, they lived in ease and comfort, our travellers would have perished of hunger were it not for public charity. I assure you, I never saw anything to exceed the wretchedness of their condition. Of the famous turtles the greater number died on the way, and I know not if they succeeded in selling their shells for ten pence apiece.

Certainly these poor people (who, I am happy to tell you, are now almost as well off as they ever were) had they taken time to reflect a little, instead of rushing into a hazardous enterprise, they would have looked twice before they gave up the certain for the uncertain, *a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.*

II. Are we thence to infer, friend reader, that the present is always to be preferred to the future, and a lesser advantage because we possess it, to a greater, because it is more remote? By no means; hear rather what follows.

When the weather is warm, we are naturally inclined to drink freely; we know, nevertheless, that that is dangerous, that it brings on various diseases, and, in some countries, causes immediate death. In fact, there is hardly a summer that we do not hear of some sudden deaths from the immoderate use of cold drinks. In what did the fault of these imprudent persons consist? Precisely in this, that they gave a wrong application to our proverb: *A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush;* they thought only of the present gratification of their sensual appetite; they never thought that it might bring sickness, perhaps death, to themselves, and probably ruin to their family. They forgot that other proverb, which tends to rectify the first: *Of two evils choose the least.* They did what all those do who give themselves up to their passions; to them the present moment is all, the future nothing. Thus it is that the idle scholar would rather be scolded and punished than to work; the workman risks his place rather than deny himself some pleasure-party; the libertine and the drunkard destroy health, reputation, even life itself, rather than resist the demands of their senses. They acted as does the Christian who, although well awafe that in giving way to such and such a vice, or allowing it to take root in his soul, he exposes himself almost inevitably to the flames of hell—and who, given up exclusively to the shameful pleasures of sense, says to himself: "*A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.*" Should he not rather reflect that the troubles of this life are as nothing compared with those which are to come, and to endeavor to overcome himself, saying: "After all, *of two evils* it is better to *choose the least.*"

III. You will perhaps tell me that you are puzzled by our proverbs, and know not when to apply the first, or when the second. Here, then, is an infallible rule.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Who are they that say *in the hand;* and who *in the bush?* Are they men? Then, if the *one in the hand* is sure and the *two in the bush* doubtful, offered as they are by persons who may deceive you, or be themselves deceived, prudence admonishes you to prefer what is more solid and less brilliant to that which *appears* to your imagination in unreal charms. But if, on the contrary, we find ourselves placed between God and the devil, and the latter, the arch-deceiver, presents us with criminal enjoyments saying: "*in the hand!*—why, this Proverb does not apply to your case; you can hardly say you have this *bird in hand;*"—whilst it is God himself who tells us: "Spurn these perfidious offers; do not give yourself up either to revenge, avarice, or impurity. You may suffer a little;—but, in return, you shall have peace of mind, the most precious of all earthly possessions;—and in the world above, you shall have supreme happiness, for you shall possess myself." Who will dare to say that these promised *two in the bush* are not worth a thousand times more than the devil's odious one *in the hand?* Take care, my good friends, and remember this dialogue as often as you are tempted to do wrong, and you will never hesitate to prefer God to the devil, your good Father's *two in the bush* to your enemy's *bird in the hand: Of two evils choose the least.*

IV. In other words: *In all things consider the end,* which comprises, at once, our two proverbs. For he who madly sacrifices his present position to the dreams of his imagination, like him who fears not to imperil his heavenly hopes for some transitory enjoyment, both are alike forgetful of *the end:* misery, therefore, awaits the former, eternal death the latter.

Let us, then, be neither men of to-day, nor men of to-morrow. Let us be wise and far-seeing Christians, always asking ourselves "what will come of this thing?" especially in relation to the final and definitive *end,* and perform every action accordingly. And, after all, is not that final *end* the only one which lasts for ever? And what madness would it not be to labor for time which passes away, when we are made for a never-ending eternity?

V. *In all things,* then, *let us consider the end.* But we must not content ourselves with considering it. We must ever direct our steps towards it, and employ those means to attain it which God himself has pointed out.

It may be well, while on this subject, to say a few words on a fourth proverb which is susceptible of more than one useful application: *Where there's a will there's a way.* It is, in the first place, undoubtedly absurd to wish or expect to reach any place without ever setting out for it, as we elsewhere observed. It is, indeed, absurd, and yet how common a thing it is! How many Christians there are who wish to gain Heaven, but are not willing to embrace that life of faith, of charity, of mortification, which leads thereto!

But this is not all; our proverb gives another fearful warning. It tells us: O you who wish to remain virtuous, beware of *willing* what is evil, for, in order to accomplish your evil end, you will take means more evil still. It is thus that bad habits, drunkenness, debauchery, and such like, too often lead to robbery and murder. Even things which are permitted you should desire only in moderation, and in so far as it may please God to grant them to you. For instance, you are not forbidden to seek wealth by lawful means. But if you desire fortune for itself, and with too much eagerness, take care that you do not employ unlawful means to obtain it. Beware of this, for the moment we propose to ourselves any other end than God, that end, inasmuch as we fix our hearts upon it, becomes bad, and is almost certain to impart that character to the means employed to attain to it.

Oh! how sweet, how consoling it is to have no other end than God! Whoever has that end in view may rest satisfied that their ways will lead to it, for good only can lead to Him who is the sovereign good;—and, to reach God, there is no other way than docility to that divine word which makes good Christians: *Observe the Commandments,* not forgetting the other which makes saints: *Be perfect as your Heavenly Father is perfect.*

LECTURE OF DR. HEWIT IN NORWICH, CONN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Dr. Henry S. Hewit of this city, and formerly a surgeon of the U. S. Army, who is well known as a convert to Catholicity, lectured in Norwich to a very large and enthusiastic audience, on Sunday evening, 25th June.

Dr. Hewit said that having become Catholic through the grace of God he was determined to do all in his power to advance the interests of that ancient and holy religion, to make it honorable in the eyes of young Catholics born in the country, who were subjected to so many dangers and temptations, and to assert the claims of the Church upon the reason, affection and obedience of Protestants.

He put Catholics on their guard against the danger of being deceived by the virtues and charities of their Protestant friends, by showing that these, while lovely in themselves, were delivered from nature and from Catholic tradition and not from Protestantism.

He illustrated the subject by showing the action of the Church in regard to the two great social questions, viz., slavery and marriage, and pointed out the attempt which Protestantism made continually to depreciate and destroy the honor and sanctity of marriage. In conclusion he urged his fellow-Catholics to make war on Protestants by using the weapons of prayer, self-sacrifice and patience, under insult and contempt, and assured them of the victory if they used their arms like good soldiers. He said, I am a native of this State. My ancestors have occupied places of public trust and influence, but I renounce their false faith while I cherish a filial love for their memories, and I am proud to exchange in the spiritual order Plymouth Rock for the Rock of Peter.

There were great numbers of Protestants present, and the audience listened with the most marked and anxious attention.

The lecture was got up under the auspices of the able and zealous Pastor, Rev. D. Kelly.

B.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

I wish, in some way, to express my great joy and thanksgiving at the near prospect of a grand Cathedral in New York, which will be worthy of our great metropolis. I thank God and the noble Archbishop. It is his fitting work. It will also be his fitting monument. Honor to whom honor is due; and no Catholic can grudge to Archbishop Hughes the honor and happiness of both beginning and completing this great work.

Ever since I became a Catholic, I have wished that such a cathedral could be built in the centre of the great commercial emporium of the Western Continent. And now the corner-stone is to be laid, and in due time the grand structure, the noblest and most beautiful church in this hemisphere, as I believe it must be, will be completed. If the Catholics of New York were not ready, willing, proud and only too happy to furnish the means, I believe there is not an Irish laborer in the United States who would not give his day's work and his dollar; and rather than see it delayed for one day, I would cheerfully beg the money, a dollar at a time. And why may not the Catholics at a distance be permitted to contribute something to a work in which every Catholic in the world must feel an interest? New York is the centre, not of a province or state, but of the nation. Is there a Catholic congregation that would not be glad to give at least one stone for such a temple?

A grand cathedral in the very centre of the best portion of New York, on the Fifth avenue, which can be seen over the whole city, whose tall cross-crown spire can be seen for twenty miles around, the first object to welcome the visitor, his last souvenir; shall we talk of dollars? It will attract visitors to New York, for it will be its central object of interest in crowning ornament. While more than a million o people live, even now, within the area from which its grand tower and tall spire will be visible, a hundred thousand strangers a year will

visit it, in vast numbers will witness for the first time within its walls the impressive spectacle of Catholic worship. It will be for us, what St. Peter's is to Rome, and Europe, and the world.

Thank God it is to be delayed no longer. Let the first Archbishop of New York crown the labors of his most useful life by the completion and consecration of such a church, as not only every Catholic, but every citizen of New York and every American will be proud of. Let the first beams of morning shine on the symbol of Catholic Christianity, and the last ray of evening tremble on its summit. Let it be the first object of hope, to salute and welcome the immigrant when he sails up the Narrows, and the last his eye rests upon as he turns to his future home in the west. It will be for every visitor to New York something to look forward to, and something to remember.

In view of the important influences of this work I cannot forbear my feeble congratulations. I beg leave also to congratulate the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York that the Almighty has chosen him to build such a temple to His honor and glory. I humbly pray that he may not only live to complete and consecrate this work, but to enjoy for many years the good influence it must exert in favor of Catholicity in the United States.

A CONVERT.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Some time since, the German Catholics of South Baltimore determined upon the erection of a new and spacious edifice, and selected a commanding site on West street, between Light and William streets, which adjoins the school-house of the congregation. Mr. Anthon Pool, the architect, has prepared all the drawings and specifications, and is now superintending the erection of the church. It will have a front of seventy feet with a depth of seventy-eight feet, and will be of the English Gothic style of architecture. Upon the front will be five spacious windows, and the same number in the rear, which will afford a copious flood of light. On the south side will be one large window, which will be filled with stained glass of the most beautiful style and colors. There will be but one gallery, for the accommodation of the organ, choir and school children, whilst the ground floor will contain four rows of pews, seventy-two in the aggregate, which will accommodate five hundred persons. The entire plan of the building, however, will not be carried out at present, but space reserved, and one side of the building so constructed as to provide for an addition, which will increase the sittings to 1,200. The height of the ceiling, from the ground floor, will be sixty-eight feet, whilst above the main entrances will rise the lofty towers, surmounted with pinnacles.

The arrangements for the sanctuary, altars, pulpit, robing apartments and confessional will be ample, and such as will afford convenience to the officiating clergy, and at the same time contribute to the interior view. The ceremonies of laying the corner stone were conducted on Sunday afternoon, 18th of July, in the presence of a congregation of not less than 3,000 persons, by the Very Rev. John George Ruland, of the Redemptorist Convent, Baltimore, Archbishop Kenrick being unable to be present. These were succeeded by the delivering of a discourse in the German language by Rev. Father Holsen, and one in the English language by Rev. Edward J. Sourin, of Loyola College. Previous to the ceremonies a large number of the clergy of the Diocese and students from the seminaries proceeded in procession from the school-house to the elevation erected beneath which the stone was laid. The church is being built under the direction of the Redemptorists of St. Alphonsus' Church, and it is anticipated will be ready for occupancy by the close of the year.—*Baltimore American.*

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COLONEL STEPTOE.

Colonel Steptoe's official report of his recent battle with twelve hundred of the Spokanes and other Indians has been published. It contains nothing in addition to his private letter from Fort Walla-Walla, published in the Richmond *South*, and which we reprinted yesterday, except it be the following paragraph, indicating the necessity of their speedy retreat and the burial of their two howitzers:

"I concluded to abandon everything that might impede our march. Accordingly we set out about ten o'clock in perfectly good order, leaving the disabled animals and such as were not in a condition to travel so far and so fast, and with deep pain I have to add, the two howitzers. The necessity for this last measure will give you, as well as many words, a conception of the strait to which we believed ourselves to be reduced. Not an officer of the command doubted that we would be overwhelmed with the first rush of the enemy upon our position in the morning; to retreat further by day with our wounded men and property was out of the question; to retreat slowly by night equally so, as we could not then be in condition to fight all next day. It was therefore necessary to relieve ourselves of all incumbrances and to fly. We had no horses able to carry the guns over eighty miles without resting, and if the enemy should attack us *en route*, as from their ferocity we certainly expected they would, not a soldier could be spared for any other duty than skirmishing. For these reasons, which I own candidly seemed to me more cogent at the time than they do now, I resolved to bury the howitzers. What distresses me is, that no attempt was made to bring them off; and all I can add is, that if this was an error of judgment it was committed after the calmest discussion of the matter, in which, I believe, every officer agreed with me."—*Washington Intelligencer.*

THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF CHICAGO.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* supplies that Journal with the following:

CHICAGO, July 20, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—On Sunday, the 18th inst., I had the pleasure of assisting at divine service in St. Patrick's Church, where it had been announced that the Administrator of the Diocese—the Rt. Rev. James Duggan—would preach. In anticipation of the Right Rev. Bishop's arrival, the spacious edifice was early crowded almost to excess. At the usual time, the bishop ascended the pulpit and preached, from the gospel of the day, one of the most beautiful, eloquent, and instructive discourses to which I have ever listened. The entire congregation seem to hang with ecstacy upon the words that fell from the lips of the eloquent divine.

As soon as Mass was concluded, the Rt. Rev. Bishop was waited upon by the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and others of the congregation, who, being introduced by the pastor of the church—the Rev. D. Dunne—in a few happy remarks, the following address was presented to him by the secretary of the society:

Right Reverend and Illustrious Sir—The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, on behalf of themselves and the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, hailing your arrival in our city with feelings of inexpressible joy, beg leave to approach you to manifest our respect for you personally, and our appreciation of the high honor conferred upon us by your presence among us to-day. Welcome, Right Reverend and illustrious Sir, not only to St. Patrick's, but also to Chicago. Although personally unknown to many of us, your fame has preceded you. Our pastor has made known your claims (not only as a bishop, which, we trust, we all understand,) upon our respect and veneration, and also other distinguished traits of your character, which we have no doubt will, with the Divine assistance and our cheerful co-operation, go far to elevate the character of our city and to place its Catholic citizens upon an equality with those of older and longer established communities.

We trust we will not offend if we respectfully suggest that, for the interests of our holy religion, you would take into serious consideration the vast amount of good your permanent abode amongst us would effect. We know well how difficult it would be for you to separate yourself from a city where Catholicity, in all that makes her loved and respected, is auspiciously established—how painful to leave friends long tried and well known; but the interests of religion, for causes unnecessary to mention, demand amongst us a man of your exalted character, capable of understanding our position, with abilities of a high order to improve it, and willing to make sacrifices when they redound to the glory and honor of Almighty God. For the sake of religion, then, Right Rev. and illustrious Sir, remain amongst us, and the star that rose so brilliantly on the religious firmament when Chicago was erected into an Episcopal See, will again shine forth with renewed, renovated and augmented splendor; religion will again flourish, and Catholicity will soon attain in this city and diocese, from your paternal and fostering care, a position second to no other city and diocese in the land. Remain amongst us, and this Garden City, symbolizing in a religious sense its descriptive name, will produce fruits, through your instrumentality, of all those heavenly virtues which befit man for the celestial Eden, and in the cultivation of which, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and St. Patrick's congregation promise you our cheerful, active, though necessarily feeble co-operation.

I regret that I am unable to lay before you the Bishop's admirable reply, couched in his own chaste, elegant, and forcible language. He thanked them kindly for their flattering reception, and while he disclaimed the merit of the praise bestowed upon him—which he attributed to the friendship of their pastor, the Rev. Father Dunne—whom, he said, he had known long and well. He would always devote whatever amount of talent he possessed to the interests of religion in the city and diocese of Chicago, should it be the will of Divine Providence that he should remain permanently amongst them. He could truly say that he felt himself entirely at home amongst them, and although many ties bound him to St. Louis, should the interests of religion demand it, he would willingly sever them, and transplant his affections here, where all the elements necessary to constitute a great Catholic city are abundantly to be found.

A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

"BROWNSON'S REVIEW" ON CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY'S DECISION.

(Continued from the TABLET *of the 24th ult.)*

"The Chief Justice of the United States," remarked Winslow, "though bred in a good school, seems to have been led to adopt the maxims of the Roman, rather than of the English law; and has sought rather to give effect to the will of the political power, than to strengthen the defences of individual rights. In deserting the old Federal party, he seems to have gone over to political absolutism, the real character of which is concealed from his vision, because it presents itself to him under the popular name of democracy. If we adopt the principle of the radical democracy, and pronounce the political power absolute, no fault can be found with the opinion of the Chief Justice in the Dred Scott case, save so far as it is founded on the misapprehension of the facts in the case. But that principle, which I believe to be real, pure democratic principle, and therefore the reason why I cannot be a democrat, is the principle of absolutism, of Cæsarism, just as much as it would be if the political power was vested in one man, instead of being as with us vested in the people, or the convention. It makes the arbitrary will of the people supreme, and therefore, right or wrong, conventional. With us the people are the state, and this doctrine makes the state absolute, free to do whatever it pleases. It makes the popular will, which in practice is simply popular opinion, the supreme law of the land, with no higher law to which that will is itself bound to conform."

"So it comes out at last, that we must accept Mr. Seward's doctrine of the higher law," exclaimed O'Flanagan—"a doctrine which has excited a burst of indignation from one end of the Union to the other, and which is incompatible with the very existence of government."

"No man who denies the higher law," replied Father John, "has or can have the right to open his mouth in favor of liberty, whether civil or religious. There is, if there be any truth in reason or revelation, a higher law than the will of the people, or the convention. Mr. Seward did not err but uttered a great truth, when he boldly proclaimed it in his place in the Senate. It is the only basis of liberty, whether civil or religious. The error of Mr. Seward was not in proclaiming the higher law, but in making each individual his own judge of what it enjoins, and in tacitly implying that the Constitution of the United States requires one to do things against it. The Constitution requires nothing of any one incompatible with the higher law, whether the natural law or the revealed law, and not the individual, but, in the civil order, the Supreme Court is the tribunal for interpreting, declaring, and applying it. The great danger to liberty in our country, it cannot be too often repeated, is from the tendency to assert the absolute supremacy of the state, and in not recognizing the fact, that no will or ordinance even of the people in convention assembled, and ratified by a popular vote, is or can be law, or be rightly treated as law by the Courts, if it contravenes the law of justice. The existence and well-being of society depend on the wise and prompt administration of justice, which is anterior to the convention, and is its laws. This justice is that higher law, which is created by no human convention or legislation, but is enacted by God himself, as the transcript of His own eternal law The tribunal for determining this law is not, as Mr. Seward would leave us to infer, the individual for himself, but the Supreme Judiciary. So understood, it involves nothing anarchical or restrictive of the just freedom and authority of the political power."

"But the Supreme Court is not infallible, and may err in its decision, as it is contended Chief Justice Taney actually has done, in deciding in the Dred Scott case, against negro citizenship," rejoined O'Flanagan. 'What security have we, then, that the Courts will maintain justice, or that they will not make unjust decisions?' If they do make unjust decisions, what is the remedy? If the decisions of the Court bind both the individual and the political power, what right will any one have to reclaim against them, or to demand their reversal?"

"The difficulty is theoretical rather than practical," answered Father John. "In practice, the Courts, if pure and independent, will seldom err as to natural justice. Their decisions, furthermore, bind only in the temporal order, and one is obliged to obey them only in his civil capacity, and is, consequently, free to criticise the decision if he see cause to do so. Even the error of the Court in the Dred Scott case, if err it did, was not in relation to the points actually before it for adjudication; and the criticisms which I should allow myself, are not on its decisions, but its *obiter dicta*. I think the opinion wrong that denies negro citizenship, because I hold that the presumption under our system is in favor of equal rights, and negroes are citizens the same as others, if not expressly excluded But I do not think the presumption is in favor of negro suffrage for suffrage is not a natural, but a conventional right, and can never be presumed. The right to vote in elections is a trust positively conferred, and must be strictly construed."

"The Supreme Court is the Supreme Tribunal in the civil order, but the civil order is not itself supreme," added Dieffenbach; "and the Supreme Court is itself bound to take the law of justice, as expounded by the Supreme Tribunal of the supreme or spiritual order, which enlightens conscience in regard to absolute justice, and interprets supremely for it the law of God. The Supreme Court, after all, is a civil court, and within the civil order. It is a branch of the civil government, and its decisions, though civilly are not absolutely infallible, unless on the moral and spiritual relations of the case it borrows its light from the spiritual order, or the court which is instituted, not by man, but by God himself, to interpret, declare, and apply the higher law for conscience. This is wherefore political atheism is necessarily hostile to true liberty, as not recognizing, and not being able to declare infallibly the law of natural justice, which is the basis and sanction of all human law. This shows, also, wherefore Catholics cannot mean what they say, when they assert that their religion has nothing to do with their politics, as Mr. O'Flanagan is so fond of saying."

"Undoubtedly," replied Father John, "the spiritual order is superior to the temperal, and thus the Church interprets the natural law for the State, and not the State for the Church. But this she does by her ordinary teaching, not ordinarily by formal judicial decisions—by informing the mind and conscience of the judges and rulers, as men and citizens. However, in a State that holds under the natural law, as with us, and is not by its constitution a Catholic State under special Catholic obligations, natural justice suffices for the Courts, and as that is in the natural order, the civil judges are competent to decide any questions arising under it, at least, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. For myself, I should be satisfied with the Civil Courts, when properly constituted, and suffered to be independent, as sufficient to maintain justice in all civil causes The faults of their decisions do not arise from their ignorance of natural justice, or their inability to make just decisions, so much as from their dependence on the political power, and failure to assert their rights and prerogatives. The world has not subsisted six thousand years, and two thousand years under the Christian Dispensation, without the natural law being known, the law which is incorporated into the very reason and nature of man. Practically at any rate, the higher law may be safely asserted, if it is asserted and followed only as declared and applied by the Supreme Court—safely followed, whether in relation to liberty or in relation to power."

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Dublin Metropolitan Police.—Visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland.—The Pilots of the Indian Empire.—Suicide of the Rev. Dr. Sadleir.—Mr. Rarey.—The sculptor Hogan's widow.—O'Connell National subscription.—Hope for Galway.—Smith O'Brien.—Charles Dickens.—A new paper.

DUBLIN, July 16th, 1858.

In every community there is always a something which is *the* topic upon which editors write, and of which people in general talk for a time until it becomes stale, dies out and gives place to a something else, which in turn is written of and talked about like its predecessor, and so on the year round—a great murder, a great swindle, a great calamity, each in turn, occupy the public press and the public mind. At the present writing we in the Irish metropolis are engaged with what may be classed under the head of a great sectarian job. It appears that the Orange party in this portion of the Island was lately thrown into great consternation by discovering that the Dublin Metropolitan Police force was Catholic in an alarming proportion, and worse still, that the Force was not only Catholic in name but in practice also, and that the members of it were in the habit of paying regular devotional visits in organized bodies—actually marching two and two—to the Jesuits' Chapel in Upper Gardiner street. This horrifying discovery was made during the existence of the late Whig government, but no opportunity existed for acting on it with the promptitude which such a state of facts demanded. The circumstance of the periodic visits of the men to the Jesuits' Church has been explained (if such were necessary) in a manner that would be satisfactory to any but bigots who are determined not to be satisfied with anything in which are concerned the Catholic Religion and the Priests—especially the Jesuits, of whom they effect such fear. The avocations of these poor men not permitting them to attend at the church during the hours of regular worship, the good Jesuit Fathers set apart a certain hour of their valuable time, during which large numbers of the force attended regularly for the purpose of complying with their religious duties, and of course, the most beneficial results followed. But this announcement did not meet the approbation of the reverers of "the pious, glorious and immortal memory," who accordingly, when their party came with power, took the earliest opportunity of taking *legal* steps to abolish this offensively Catholic force. It so happened that this obnoxious body gave further offence to the Orange faction by doing their duty on the day of the public entry into Dublin of Lord Eglinton—the Lord Lieutenant under the present government—by dispersing a number of the Trinity College young gentlemen, who, on that occasion, indulged the refined pastime of throwing rotten eggs, oranges and squibs at the public in general, and at the Police in particular. Whereupon the Police dispersed this body of learned scamps, and it was alleged they did so with undue severity, but the result of the inquiry which, as you know, followed that transaction, proved that there was no foundation for such a charge against the force collectively. However, it had survived beyond pardon, and accordingly, my Lord Naas, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has brought in two bills which purpose to abolish the Dublin Police force, and to amalgamate it with the Irish constabulary. His Lordship, of course, disclaims that the bills are introduced for the purpose of effecting a sectarian job, and he makes a clumsy effort to show that they will reduce taxation; but in his speech in the House the fact leaked out that the Government *did* think that the number of Catholics in the force was too large. Our Corporation by a large majority has condemned the bills as sectarian and unequal to effect any reduction of taxation; and a petition against them has been presented by the Lord Mayor at the bar of the House. The citizens in public meeting assembled have also condemned the bills, and petitioned against them. In the debates which have taken place on the question in the Corporate Council and elsewhere, it has been shown that taxation will not be reduced by the bills, and as to the religious question, that although it is true that a large number of the sub-constables are Catholics, all the snug offices—Inspectorships, Sub-Inspectorships, &c., where there is little to do and much to receive—are held by a majority of Protestants. The bills, however, have already been dragged through a second reading, and I believe there is little doubt they will become law, the protest of the citizens notwithstanding.

The Prince of Wales has been "doing" portions of the South and West of Ireland lately, and all sorts of stupid, flunkey paragraphs are going the rounds of the Press in reference to him since his departure, all about how his Royal Highness sat on our Irish jaunting car like a native—how he fished in one of the Lakes of Killarney "with much grace and dexterity," and actually caught a fish—(no doubt a flunkey fish, which ambitioned being caught by one of the Royal blood)—how he brought home a bundle of real shillelahs to his Royal Mother, with numerous other items of an equally interesting character. It is rumored that her Majesty will make an extensive tour through Ireland in the course of next summer.

It is said that on searching the trunks of the two pilots of the *Indian Empire* (who were arrested but since admitted to bail), documents were found implicating parties in Liverpool in the attempt to destroy the vessel. To understand this it must be remembered that great English interests will be injuriously affected if a Galway line of packets should be established.

The city was horrified the other day by the announcement that the Rev. Dr. Sadleir, F.T.C.D., had committed suicide. The deceased, who was a very distinguished scholar, and much respected in private life, had been laboring under a great depression of spirits, for some time past, and it was recommended that he should be carefully watched. However, he continued to elude the vigilance of his family, and having provided himself with a leather strap, he hanged himself in the grounds attached to his brother's residence, near town. He had long ceased to exist before he was discovered. There was no document found, stating (as is common in such sad cases) the cause which prompted the unhappy gentleman to terminate his existence.

Something very odd, to say the least of it, has occurred in relation to Mr. Rarey, "the celebrated American horse tamer," who, after his great English success, came to the Irish capital, having been duly puffed in the newspapers. He opened a class, and obtained a large number of distinguished pupils, male and female, who paid ten guineas each for the privilege of being present at the lecture, binding themselves by bond under a heavy penalty not to divulge the "secret." After five or six lessons, in the course of which, it is said, he operated most successfully on some very badtempered brutes and wild colts, Mr. Rarey left town, when there appeared, as numerous as mushrooms after rain, copies of a green-covered book, price sixpence, sewed, entitled "Taming of Horses," by J. S. Rarey. The subscribers naturally felt that it was something of a "sell" that they should have paid so dearly for a "secret" which Bill Jones the ostler is now afforded the opportunity of studying at his leisure for the small charge of sixpence. Mr. Rarey has not returned here since the appearance of this pamphlet, but a letter has been published in the papers from him, in which he states that he releases all his subscribers from the penalty as to secrecy attached to the bond, and that the pamphlet, which was circulated without his knowledge or consent, was written by him three years ago, and circulated privately in his native State of Ohio, but that it contains but an imperfect description of his "system" as now taught by him. I understand that nothwithstanding this letter the "subscribers" still retain the unpleasant impression on their minds that they have been "sold," though probably without the sanction of Mr. Rarey.

Honor where honor is due, without considerations as to Whig or Tory; and all honor to the present government, Tory though it be, for having at least kept poverty from the door of the young family of poor Hogan the sculptor —eleven in number, and "like steps of stairs"— by granting to his widow an annuity of £100. One cannot help reflecting that if the artist's countrymen extended to himself a little of the interest which they now so laudably exhibit in the fortunes of his orphan family, Hogan might be alive to day; but the poor fellow was too proud meanly to cringe and fawn for patronage, and he sickened and died of a broken heart.

The O'Connell national subscription list does not increase as rapidly as was anticipated. The total sum received up to the present is about £3,000. A general collection at all the chapels in Ireland will be made on Sunday, 25th inst.

The good time has come for Galway and the west of Ireland, it is to be hoped. The steamer *American Empire*, the second vessel in the Galway and American line, is advertised to leave Galway for New York, on the 27th July, calling at Halifax to land mails, and she will be followed by the *Indian Empire* and the *British Empire*. It is also the intention of the British and Irish Steam Packet Company to establish a fortnightly line from Galway to Quebec and Montreal. The Lord Lieutenant has accepted an invitation to a public dinner at Galway about the time of the sailing of the *American Empire*, to celebrate that event.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has been making a tour through portions of the south and west of Ireland. He has been very warmly received wherever he was recognized.

Mr. Charles Dickens will visit Dublin shortly for the purpose of giving his "readings," which were so very popular and profitable in England.

The prospectus of a new liberal weekly Dublin newspaper, to be called "The Irishman," has just appeared. This document, like the prospectuses of every newspaper that ever was or probably ever will be published, promises that the new journal will do great things in the line which has been marked out for it.

DUBLINER.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Disagreeable intelligence from India.—Parliamentary news.—Prorogation of Parliament.—The Queen's visit to Cherbourg.—Yorkshire.—Exeter Hall.—Massacre at Jeddah.—The Church in trouble in Belgravia.—A romantic attachment and an extraordinary marriage.

LONDON, July 16th, 1858.

The Indian sky is more clouded than ever—that is figuratively—for actually, and unfortunately for the unhappy soldiers who are obliged to wear the British uniform in that country, it is quite the contrary. The heat in some portions of the disturbed land is, even under the cover of tents, over one hundred and thirty degrees, and even in places cooled by the breeze rom the Bay of Bengal it mounts up to the height of one hundred and twenty-six degrees. The correspondents of the leading journals give disheartening accounts of the universal prevalence of sickness, and the havoc made among the army by the heat. Add to this the fact that the Calpee insurgents have beaten the Maharajah Scindia's force, and have been joined by its right and left divisions. The Maharajah was obliged to fly to Agra with the remnant of his body guard. Sir Hugh Rose's first brigade was on the way to Gwalior, and was to be joined there on the 17th of last month. The insurgent force will, no doubt, have left that position when the English force shall have arrived. A formidable body is said to be posted in the neighborhood of Lucknow, and is intercepting all communication with Cawnpore. The only favorable intelligence brought by the present mail is that the Mahratta country is being tranquilized.

The Government of India bill was read for the first time on Friday last, and a second time on yesterday. On the former day Lord Malmesbury announced that Government had thought it prudent to remove the squadron from the Cuban waters, but they had no intention to remove the squadron from the African coast. The Ministry has promised us, next session, a bill for settling the church-rate question. Lord Portman is also about to try his hand at a bill for relieving Nonconformists from the payment of this odious tax. His Lordship has been encouraged by Lord Derby to proceed with his measure—as the more suggestions the Government receive the better they will be able to grapple with the difficulty. The Jew's bill has passed the third reading in the Upper House and the Lords reasons for disagreeing with the Commons' Amendments have likewise been agreed to. The Reformatory Schools' Ireland bill passed through committee on Wednesday and was ordered to be reported. A motion by Mr. Grogan to omit the words of the clause enabling a child in nonage without parents to make a declaration of faith preparatory to entering a reformatory, was defeated by a majority of 27 A bill for the purification of the Thames was. introduced yesterday by the Chancellor. It gives full power to the Metropolitan Board of Works to construct a main drain on the intercepting plan. It was read a first time. The prorogation of the Session will, it is believed, be deferred until the 2d of August, which will afford the Members of both Houses an opportunity of accompanying her Majesty on her visit to Cherbourg.

Apropos of this royal visit to our imperial ally the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a squadron to assemble at Portsmouth for the purpose of accompanying her Majesty. It will number six sail of the line, as many frigates, and a flotilla of Royal and Admiralty steam yachts.

Our Yorkshire friends are most anxious that the Queen in her contemplated visit to Leeds should be accompanied by some of the children. The desire of her worthy subjects in that famous shire, to see the royal babies, should, and no donbt will, be gratified.

Exeter Hall is once more in trouble. The Rev. Mr. Edouart has served a notice on each one of the batch of preachers announced that he protests against these services on account of their illegality, and states he will interfere for their suppression if they are not discontinued.

A number of Christians, among whom were the English and French consuls, were massacred by Mahomedans at Jeddah. As far as I can judge from the different accounts received so far it would seem that commercial jealousy aided by Mahomedan fanaticism was the cause of the outrage. The news of the intended massacre was communicated to the officers of the British steamer *Cyclops* by some of the Greek residents who swam from the shore to the vessel. The French consul's daughter behaved most heroically and fortunately escaped after having laid low one of her father's murderers. Two or three hundred of the mob have been arrested by the orders of the Pacha, but no punishment can be inflicted on them until he hears from Constantinople. I reserve my comments until more reliable intelligence is received.

The consciences of our Protestant friends must be in an unhealthy condition, the very idea of a confession is so unpleasant to them. All Belgravia is in an uproar at the fact of the Rev. Alfred Poole introducing the confessional "in some form or other" into the Church. A meeting was held on Monday last in the open air to protest against Mr. Poole and the "Catholic practices" he endeavored to introduce. The meeting was ferociously unanimous on the subject.

The weakness of the present generation of England's fair daughters for "distinguished foreigners" is remarkable. They seem particularly to be addicted to Italian exiles, conspirators, &c., but these gentlemen are not going to have a monopoly of our romantic ladies between the ages of seventeen and seventy. A young lady named Southwell, said to be beautiful and accomplished, has fallen in love with and married Fernandez, the greatest of Madrid bull-fighters. He is certainly preferable to tinerant lecturers and spurious counts. The ipapers announce the arrival of the happy pair in Belgravia. W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

A New Spanish Cabinet —Another pamphlet.—A Russian frigate in the Adriatic.—The Cagliari.—The Prince of Oude.—Expected arrival of the Catholic ladies banished from Sweden.—A new book.—Horace Vernet, the French painter.—Penalty against false reports—A curious trial.—Appointments by the Pope.

PARIS, July 8th, 1858.

The two great topics of public conversation at present are the change of ministry at Madrid and the pamphlet entitled *Napoleon III. and the Rouman Principalities*. I say nothing about the preparations for the Review at Cherbourg and for the arrival of the Queen of England, attended by a number of members of Parliament, and, no doubt, a long train of those English Dowagers of whom we have already so many in France. I am sick of pageants and fetes, but I may be better when it has passed and give you an account of it. For the pre sent, then, I leave that topic to the *portiers* and their respectable spouses and take up the others. For the first, then, first. The return of O'Donnell to power has not surprised many, nor would his fall the day after to-morrow. The new President of the Council has the portfolio of War, and is, moreover, Interimary Minister for Foreign Affairs and for the Colonies. He is the forty-third President of the Council since the death of Ferdinand III. in 1833. Marshal Concha has been appointed Captain-General of Madrid. Those who take an interest in Spanish politics here seem to have but little confidence in the longevity of the new Cabinet, but it seems to me that O'Donnell gives more guarantees of stability than any other man in Spain at present.

Now for the pamphlet. You remember the exitement produced by the publication of *Napoleon III. et l'Angleterre*, in consequence of its official origin. The new pamphlet is printed in exactly the same manner, same cover, same type and the same in everything except its style and its origin, for the *Patrie* disabuses the public with regard to the official origin attributed to this new *brochure*. Though it may not be the work of a diplomat it is never the less interesting. It demands the complete union of the Principalities, and it is terribly severe on Anstria, which it says has been the eternal enemy of France, and reviewing what took place under the First Empire, goes as far as to insist that the humiliation of Austria should be accomplished by every means, even by a recourse to hostilities.

All Vienna has been thrown into a ferment by the intelligence that a Russian frigate, the *Balkar*, had entered the Adriatic, joined the French fleet, and put itself under the command of Admiral de Sagraviere.

The Neapolitan Court of Appeals has pronounced its decision in the affair of the *Cagliari* as if the Sardinian steamer were still in the port of Naples. The Court has ratified the judgment of the inferior courts, which have already declared the seizure legal, and that the *Cagliari* should be confiscated for the benefit of the captors. This decision will produce its effect throughout Europe, for it is a pretty strong hint to England that she has used force to the detriment of justice.

Among the foreign celebrities at present in Paris is the young Prince of Oude. He is attended by a very numerous *suite* and is quite an object of interest.

The six Catholic ladies who have been banished from Sweden by a decision which has caused the greatest indignatioo here are expected in Havre. By the last accounts received from Stockholm they had embarked for France last Sunday week. The Abbe Faillandree has been appointed to receive them on their arrival.

M. l'Abbe Forges has published a little volume entitled: *Le Livre des douleurs et des consolations* (the book of dolors and of consolation.) It is addressed to all ages and positions in life. The author seeks the causes of suffering the too faithful companion of man on this earth, and offers the remedies which faith puts within the reach of the children of God. He has arranged his book in chapters, each of which presents in its *ensemble*, the doctrinal, the affective and the liturgical part of Catholic teaching on this subject. The Abbe's work is not, properly speaking, an original one; it is rather a collection of quotations from the fathers of the Church, the philosophical, the great writers, &c. This little book is destined to have a very great success among the Catholics of France.

Horace Vernet, the great French painter, has just finished a picture representing a scene from the taking of the Malakoff. Those who have seen this work of the great artist praise it very highly and prophecy for it as great a success as has hitherto attended the most celebrated works of M. Vernet. He has chosen for his picture the moment when General MacMahon refuses to listen to those who advised him to abandon his position. To arrive at that fidelity of detail for which the painter of the *Smala* is so celebrated, he had before him the same flag which was planted on the retrenchments. It was a ship's ensign, the folds of which bear the marks of a number of balls. The painting will, no doubt, be multiplied by engravings before long.

You are aware that it is a crime against the law in France to publish or circulate in any manner false news. A strange trial lately took place under this law. On the first of May last a man named Jeanson went to the house of a person called Prigvet, who sold vine-props, for the purpose of purchasing a certain number of them. After the bargain was concluded, they proceeded to ratify it, and were assisted by two others, one named Matras and the other an old man more than eighty years old. They conversed about a great many things, and Jeanson understood from certain expressions of Prigvet that the French ambassadors had been obliged to quit the capitals of Russia, Prussia, Austria and England; that these four powers had declared war against France, and that 50,000 Prussians had crossed the frontier. Jeanson, who loves his country, was terribly excited by this intelligence, and when he returned home he lost no time in communicating the terrible news to the Mayor of the Commune. The Mayor, who is also more patriotic than enlightend on European politics, was also troubled by the news, and went to inquire of the Brigadier or Corporal of the Gendarmerie as to the truth of it. The end was that informations were made out against Matras and Prigvet for the publication of false news. They were tried before the Court of Vitry le Francois, and acquitted as their conversation was about the First Empire, and not about the Second. Jeanson, whether through natural dullness or through a temporary bluntness of intellect produced by his potations, confounded the past with the present. The sentence of the former Court has been ratified by the Imperial Court of Paris, before whom the case was brought during the week. It is ridiculous to see the Courts occupied with trials of such a nature.

The news from Rome informs us that a consistory was held on the 25th of last month, in which the Patriarch of Lisbon was made a Cardinal. His Holiness appointed several Bishops principally to Sees *in partibus infidelium*. Mgr. O'Regan, transferred from Chicago, Ill., has been appointed to the Episcopal Church of Dora; the Rev. Dr. Flannery of Killaloe, Ireland, to that of Fileaiopolis; the Rev. Father James Etheridge, of the Society of Jesus, to that of Forona. This gentleman has been already appointed Apostolic Vicar of British Guiana. A Coadjutor to the Bishop of Kamieuch, in Poland, has been appointed, and it is thought that the vacant Sees in Poland and Russia will soon be filled.

A good carpet is one of those things deemed indispensable in almost every family, and it is often difficult to learn just where a reliable and desirable article—price and quality considered—can be found. We are tolerably well acquainted with carpet stores, and cheerfully commend our friends to Mr. Donnelly, 98 Bowery, N. Y. He has a beautiful store, a fresh and well assorted stock, and is disposed to sell on fair terms; indeed, his experience and business facilities enable him to compete successfully with any other house. Call and see him when you want a good carpet. ap10 1y

Gentlemen that Shave, wanting a superior article, should purchase "VROOM & FOWLER'S" WALNUT OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP. Sold by all Druggists. JOHN B. VROOM, only manufacturer, 72 Cherry street, N. Y. ag7 4t

NEW YORK MARKETS.

ASHES—The sales embraced about 125 bbls., including pots at 6 and pearls at 6¼c.

COFFEE was quiet, while prices were well sustained; sales of 200 bags Bahia were made at 9¼c.

COTTON—The sales embraced about 1,000 bales, while prices were unchanged.

FRUIT—Sales of 300 bbls. currants were made at 7@8c.; 500 boxes layer raisins at $3 25; 300 do. bunch raisins at $2 50.

HAY—Sales of about 1,000 bales were made at 45@50c. Considerable shipments have been made within a few weeks to Antwerp, Bremen, and other German ports, at about 22s. 6d. per ton.

HIDES—The market has been rather quiet this week, holders having demanded an advance, which has somewhat checked operations, though the trade has submitted to an advance of half a cent ℔ lb. on Orinocos. The sales were: 4,000 Orinocos, 22c., six months; 2,500 Buenos Ayres, 25½c., do.; 1,500 Rio Hache, 19½c., do.; 1,500 San Juan, 21½c., do.

LEATHER—The demand has been somewhat limited this week, but prices remain unchanged. Receipts, 68,950 hemlock, 6,300 oak; sales, 53,450 hemlock, 5,750 oak; stock, 143,400 hemlock, 24,850 oak.

RICE—Sales of 100 tierces were made at 3¼@3¾c.

SUGARS—The market continued active with an advance of ¼c., making the whole advance on the week's sale of about ½c. ℔ lb. over the prices current last week. The sales on Saturday last embraced about 2,500 hhds., chiefly Cuba muscavados, fair to good and prime qualities, at 7⅞@8¼c., and Porto Rico at 7⅞@8¼c., with small lots of common Cuba rather below the inside quotations.

TEAS—Terms 6 months—Hyson, 18 hf. ch. at 43c., 48 do. 38c., 42 do. 33½c., 52 do. 32c., 25 do. 30c., 26 do. 29½c. Young hyson, 40 hf. ch. at 42c., 19 do. 41½c., 22 do. 41c., 32 do. 40½c., 70 do. 40c., 44 do. 39½c., 30 do. 38½c., 31 do. 38c., 25 do. 37c., 200 do. 36c., 117 do. 35½c., 94 do. 35c., 48 do. 34½c., 171 do. 34c., 24 do. 33c., 30 do. 32½c., 27 do. 32c., 157 do. 31½c., 144 do. 30c., 100 do. 29½c., 332 do. 29c., 232 do. 28c., 77 do. 27½c., 25 do. 27c., 230 do. 26½c., 102 do. 26c., 16 do. 24½c., 92 boxes do. 39c., 200 do. 34½c. Hyson skin, 17 hf. ch. at 26½c. Hyson twankay, 28 hf. ch. at 26c. Twankay, 25 ch. at 26½c., 39 hf. do. 28c., 43 do. 27c., 117 do. 26½c., 16 do. 26c. Gunpowder, 15 hf. ch. 46c., 48 do. 45½c., 14 do. 44½c., 22 do. 41½c., 75 do. 40c., 26 do. 39c., 12 do. 37c., 19 do. 36c., 52 do. 35c., 18 do. 34½c., 95 do. 34c., 61 do. 33½c., 52 do. 32c., 24 do. 31½c., 150 boxes 39½c. Imperial, 17 hf. ch. 45½c., 18 do. 43½c., 15 do. 40c., 44 do. 34c., 99 do. 33c., 32 do. 30c., 53 cases do. 50½c.

WHISKEY—Sales of about 300 bbls. were made at 25c., closing dull at that price.

WOOL—The demand this week is much the same as last, and we make no important change. Some Eastern manufacturers have been in, but bought very sparingly, and only such lots as were to be had at low prices. Consumers of wool are very cautious still in their purchases. The sales comprise 16,000 lbs. lambs at 28@29c. cash; 40,000 lbs. of other grades, No. 1 to extra at 29@34c., and 75,000 lbs. fleece at prices not made public, but within the range of our quotations. Nothing to report in foreign wool. Arrivals of fleece wool for six days, 5,700 bales.

The Cottage by the Sea.

Words and music by J. R. THOMAS.

Child - hood's days now pass be - fore me, Forms and scenes of long a - go, Like a dream they hov-er o'er me, Calm and bright as evening's glow, Days that knew no shade of sorrow, When my young heart, pure and free, Joyful hailed each coming mor - row, In the cottage by the sea. Joy - ful hailed each com - ing mor - row, In the cot - tage, the cot - tage by the sea.

2 Fancy sees the rose trees twining,
Round the old and rustic door,
And, below, the white beach shining,
Where I gathered shells of yore,
Hears my mother's gentle warning,
As she took me on her knee;
And I feel again life's morning,
In the cottage by the sea. And I feel, etc.

3 What though years have rolled above me,
Though 'mid fairer scenes I roam,
Yet I ne'er shall cease to love thee,
Childhood's dear and happy home!
And when life's long day is closing,
Oh! how pleasant would it be;
On some faithful breast reposing,
In the cottage by the sea. On some faithful, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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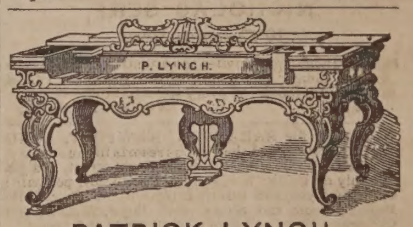

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